FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.]

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1847.

[NO. 1585.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Hotel Company up to the 4th inst. are requested to present them before the 24th inst. as it is intended to close them at that time.

A. A. McKETHAN, Pres't.

Oct. 7. 3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
20 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

J. & T. WADDILL.
HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash,*" keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Velvet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS. Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to emigrate to the West, offers for sale the Tract of LAND on which he resides, containing about 600 acres, and another Tract about 2½ miles distant, containing [illegible] acres. They are situated on Brown Marsh, in Bladen County, are mostly Pine Lands, well watered, and tolerably well adapted for the cultivation of Corn. There is a good Mill Site on the premises; and a Dwelling House and the necessary Out Houses. Any person desiring to purchase will please apply by letter addressed to me at Elizabethtown, or personally on the premises.

NEILL KELLY.

Bladen county, Oct. 9, 1847. 84-6wpd

MOORE'S HOTEL for Sale.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment wishing to retire from public life, now offers it for sale. The location is well known, and would be a good investment for a person qualified for the business. To an approved purchaser the terms will be made very liberal, and possession given immediately. Application may be made on the premises, or by letter (post-paid) to John A. Moore. The Hotel is still open for the accommodation of the public as usual.

DAVID MOORE.

Cheraw, Oct. 5. 84-4w

New Goods Again!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

Consisting in part of—

Superfine French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Cashmere d'Ecosse and Muslin-de-Lains,
Black and colored Alpacas,
Merino and Cashmere and Wicket Shawls,
Silk and fancy Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Cashmere and Valencia Vesting,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds,
Super Red and White Flannels,
Sheetings, Shirtings, and Prints,
Bed Ticking, Canvass, Padding, Buttons, Needles and Pins, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, &c. &c.

And a few 'Baby Jumpers', from the Inventor.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and UMBRELLAS.

All of the above Goods having been purchased for Cash, at the lowest market prices, are offered at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

DENTISTRY.
J. V. BAIRD,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Can be consulted at all times, when not professionally engaged out, at his Office adjoining the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will operate in all the various branches of his profession.

Superior Vegetable Tooth Powder and Astringent Washes for diseased Gums.

Such as inflammation and sponginess, when accompanied by retraction of their margins from the teeth, and destruction of the alveolar processes,—prepared and sold at his Office.

October 2, 1847. 84tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Fushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, fine Lampeco, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, [illegible] Check, Red Flannel and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 27.

FALL, 1847.
NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-Swiss and Gros-de-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

☞ Miss BINGHAM will resume her School the 11th October.

Oct. 2. 83-6w

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.
Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just received from New York, a fashionable Fall and Winter assortment of FLOWERS, (of a very superior quality,) RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, and CAPS; and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY, in all their various branches.

Orders from the country shall receive prompt attention.

Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions just received.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the M. E. Church.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-3m

New Goods Again!
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York, a good assortment of the following GOODS:—

Super French Cloths and Cassimeres,
English and German ditto ditto,
Cashmere de E'Cosse and Muslin de Lain,
Serge de Paris,
De Losie and St. Catharine Cloths,
Black and colored Alpacas,
4-4 black Satin striped Silk,
7-8 black watered ditto,
4-4 Gro-de-Rhine,
Fancy Plaid and Glazed ditto,
12 and 11-4 Merino and Thibet black Shawls,
Lace and small Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Green Barege,
Ladies' French Capes,
Black and white Silk Lace Veils,
Black and white Bobinet Lace,
Silk and Cotton Lace,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
White and Pink Satin,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbon,
Black Satin and Silk Vesting,
Cashmere and Valencia ditto,
Sattinets, Jeans and Tweeds,
Red, white and green Flannel,
Green Baize,
Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Book and Swiss Muslin,
Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslin,
Prints of all kinds, from 5 to 25 cents per yard,
Sheeting and Shirting of every kind,
Lambs-wool and Merino Shirts,
Bed Tickings and Apron Checks,
Coats & Hughes' 300 yards Spool,
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Canvass and Padding,
Buttons, Pins and Needles,
3 bales black Wadding.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
of every description.

And a great many other Goods too tedious to mention.

Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call soon—East corner of Market Square, or next door to J. Huske & Son, on Green street. As the subscribers are determined to sell out their stock of Goods, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1847. 83-6w

Carolinian copy.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

STEWARD'S HALL being unengaged for the ensuing year, proposals for its occupancy will be received by the President, Rev. H. McLean, or any of the Trustees, until Thursday 21st October next, when the Board will meet again.

ARCH'D SMITH, Sec'y.

Robeson Co., N. C., Sept. 29, 1847. 83-3w

BOOK STORE
AND
BOOK BINDERY.
(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, known as Kyle's corner, next door to the Messrs. [illegible], and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Sanders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Goodrich's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lee's U. S. do.; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Eliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books; The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months,) assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have now received their Fall and Winter Stock of ***GOODS***, and would be glad to see their friends or supply their orders. We have a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 14, 1847. 80-tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do No. 2 MACKEREL,

Just received by HALL & HALL.

March 27. 56tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 71tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with dispatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83 tf

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE TWELFTH TERM of this School will commence on the 10th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS—*Payable in advance.*

For board and English Tuition, per Term of Five Months,	$100 00
For Tuition in French,	10 00
Tuition in Music, on the Piano, Organ or Guitar,	25 00
With $3 00 for the use of Piano or Organ.	
Tuition on the Harp, with use of instrument,	40 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in water Colors,	10 00
Oil Colors,	15 00
Pens and Ink,	75

N. B.—To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple Uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Winter, consists of a dark blue Dress, with straw bonnet, trimmed with blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, the Pupils may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other material suitable for School-girls, as their wardrobes furnish. Jewels are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. They are allowed to do so, only under special guardianship.

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1847. 83

Trinity School,
EIGHT MILES WEST OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. FORDYCE M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THE Second Term of this School will commence on the 10th day of November.

TERMS—*Payable in advance.*

For Board and Tuition in a course of studies fitting the Pupil for entrance into any Class in College, including French, if desired, $87 50.

As a general rule, boys will not be received over fourteen years of age. A Uniform dress for Sundays and special occasions will be required. This will consist in Winter, of a roundabout, and pantaloons of dark grey cloth, with black vest. The ordinary wearing apparel must be plain and strong. Besides a sufficiency of outer clothing, boys require eight shirts, six pair of stockings or socks, six pocket-handkerchiefs, six towels, night clothes, &c., all distinctly marked with the owner's name in full.

Sept. 25, 1847. 83

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 1, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 1st day of November, 1847, and continue until the third week in the following March.

The dissecting room will be open for Students on the 1st of October, and Clinical instruction will be given during that month.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.

CHS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual lectures, Medical and Surgical *Cliniques* will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and City Alms House, to which Students are admitted free of expense. In these institutions the Student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South and witnessing very many surgical operations.

The abundance and cheapness of the material for dissection and the convenience and comfort of the dissecting room, will enable the Student to study Anatomy to great advantage, and also to acquire skill in the use of Surgical instruments.

Charges—Matriculation ticket $5—Tickets of Professors total $105—Ticket of the Demonstrator [required to be taken once by candidates for graduation] $10—Diploma fee $25.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

August 27. 82-6t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Allen McCaskill and others, *against* John McCaskill and Alex'r McLauchlin.

IT appearing on the affidavit of the Complainants, that John McCaskill is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that John McCaskill do make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the Complainant's Bill will be taken as confessed, and the same set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

82-6t

NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

James S. Turner and David C. Lilly, *vs.* Edmund Thompson, Stephen Prichard and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Edmund Thompson, and Stephen Prichard and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my FALL and WINTER STOCK, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Drugs and Medicines, Fur and Wool Hats, Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps, Bonnets, Cotton and Wool Cards, Cap, Letter & Wrapping Paper, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

All of which having been purchased for Cash at the lowest market prices, are offered at Wholesale and Retail at very low prices, for Cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-6w

A CARD.

THE Subscriber will visit Fayetteville on the 7th and 10th October, at which time he will be happy to take the Measures of any persons who may require his services.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,
Merchant Tailor,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 2, 1847.—83-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO the heirs of Lydia Tyson, deceased, (formerly of Moore County,) residing without the limits of the State, that I am prepared to settle the Estate within the time limited by Law.

GEO. C. NEWBY, Administrator.
Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., Sept. 30, 1847. 83-4w

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

A GENTLEMAN proposes to open a School of the above character in this place, about the 15th or 25th of the present month, if a sufficient number of Pupils can be obtained.

All interested will apply at this Office for further information.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

CARPETING.

1950 YDS. Venetian, Ingrain, and Brussels Carpetings (some very rich,) just received and for sale by

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 27, 1847. 82-4w

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1848.

30 GROSS Blum and Son's Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1848, just received and for sale at the Proprietors' prices, by the gross or dozen, where a constant supply will be kept on hand for the trade. Early orders are solicited by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE, Agents,
Hay st., nearly opposite Post Office.

Sept. 20, 1847. 81-6w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22 81 tf

ATTENTION! MILITIA!!
Headquarters, Wadesborough, N. C.,
6th Sept. 1847.

TO COLONELS COMMANDING IN THE 14th BRIGADE N. C. MILITIA.

YOU are hereby ordered to have together the Officers, (commissioned and non-commissioned,) Musicians and Privates, both of Infantry and Cavalry, which belong to your command, armed and equipped according to law, for Drill, Review and Inspection, at the following times and places, to-wit:

42d	Regiment, at	Lumberton,	25th October next.
43d	"	McNeill's,	27th " "
93d	"	Laurel Hill,	29th " "
51st	"	Rockingham,	30th " "
——	"	Griffin's,	3d November next
54th	"	Lilly's,	4th " "
53d	"	Wadesboro',	6th " "

By order of Brig. Gen. Waddill.

C. E. SPENCER, Aid-de-Camp
14th Brigade N. C. Militia.

82-5t]

"I can't bear children," said Miss Prim, disdainfully. Mrs. Partington looked at her over her spectacles mildly before she replied. "Perhaps if you *could* you would like them better," she at last said; "but why is it that unmarried old maids and single bachelors are always railing against children? It seems as if they had never read the command given to our forefathers to 'increase and multiply and punish the earth.' For my part, I love the little dears, and I had rather hear a child cry any day than hear the Brass Band;" and she went right to work covering a ball for little Johnny.—*Boston Post.*

Cold Bedrooms.—A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will very speedily render him more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chilliness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all: the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospherical vicissitudes than of the latter.—*Journal of Health.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

THE DISTURBANCE IN THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

In the Greensborough Patriot of the 9th inst. we find a long letter from Capt. Henry of the Guilford and Rockingham Company, dated at Saltillo, August 30th, in which is the following manly statement of the difficulty between Col. Paine and his Regiment—or rather, of Col. Paine and the Virginia and Mississippi Regiments.

Now, sirs, a sense of duty impels me to perform a very disagreeable task. It is, to relate to you some very unfortunate occurrences that have lately transpired in our regiment. Ere this reaches you, you will doubtless have heard of them; yet, in many distorted forms. Many letters have already, as I understand, been written to North Carolina concerning them, and were not I, my officers, non-commissioned officers and men deeply interested in the manner in which these things may be represented at home, perhaps it would ill become me to touch upon the subject. It has no doubt been heralded forth in Carolina long before this, that the discipline of Col. Paine in his regiment has always been rigorous and severe in the extreme. But he is, I declare, in every sense of the word, a *disciplinarian*, and I do not hesitate to pronounce, that had *all* of his Officers thus far supported him as they ought to have done, instead of bearing the *stigma* at present resting upon it, the regiment would have been long ago in an efficient and well disciplined condition. Colonel Paine had, by severe discipline as "Field officer of the day" at Buena Vista, (the duties devolving on him very often on account of most of the field officers being sick and unfit for duty,) incurred the displeasure of many officers and soldiers of the Virginia and Mississippi Regiments, as well as of his own; yet, fearless in the performance of his own duties, as well as firm in requiring others under him to perform theirs, he went on in this performance of them with an entire disregard of all the little flare-ups around him. At length the disorderly and disaffected portions of the Virginia and Mississippi regiments commenced with the disgraceful practice of showing to Col. Paine some marks of their displeasure, such as, by hissing at him when passing by their encampments, making to him threatening and insulting gestures and signs on all occasions when they supposed it might be done with impunity, and by some other ways which it is useless to mention. Col. Paine very promptly reported to the officers of the companies to which these men belonged, their disorderly, mutinous, and disgraceful conduct. But, it seems, that the proper measures for suppressing the mutinous proceedings of these men were not adopted by their officers, and the consequence was, an almost daily repetition of them. This disaffection very soon reached our own regiment, and Col. Paine at once resolved to adopt some summary mode of punishment for these and other offences. However much his conduct in reviving an old and long since abolished custom of punishing offenders in the army, may have been reprehensible, (and that was by erecting a "wooden horse" for them,) yet *proper* measures for doing away with that objectionable mode of punishment could have been easily adopted, and no violence, disorder or riot had been necessary. Col. Paine *did*, for the summary punishment of such vile offenders in his own regiment *only*, erect this horse in the rear of his own wall tent, nor had he yet even used it for the purpose—when, one evening just after [illegible], a large concourse of disaffected Mississippians and Virginians, together with a few of the Carolinians gathered upon the parade ground of our regiment, and proceeded with the *ostensible* design of viewing the animal, when no doubt their *real* one was to engage in riot and mutiny. Col. Paine, discovering that a very large and disorderly crowd of soldiers from other camps and from other regiments, was gathered around this "horse," gave orders to them to disperse instantly, as he discovered their intentions were not good. They disobeyed his orders; and *he* now sending off for a strong file of the guard, as well as calling for aid from some of his own officers and men (but from whom, alas! he called for it in vain,) the Virginians and Mississippians immediately put out for their own camp, yet not without jerking to pieces, as they left, this object of their *pretended* curiosity. But Colonel Paine seems to have been extremely forbearing and patient under all these grievances and annoyances. And who could have dreamed but that these disgraceful proceedings would have been stopped *here?* But, no, indeed; for, the very next evening, the very same *mob* collected in the *main street* of our regiment in front of Col. Paine's tent, and commenced again with their riotous proceedings and hostile demonstrations towards him. Col. Paine, now thinking that the crisis had arrived when forbearance was no longer a virtue, and when the necessity even of self-defence should be his guide, armed himself *cap-a-pie;* and stepping forth in front of his tent, boldly facing this mass, he ordered them to disperse, but they continuing to hurl rocks and other missiles at his tent in derision of all orders and authority, he immediately drew a large dragoon pistol, and firing into the very midst of them, he killed one man and wounded another! At this the mutinous crowd dispersed and returned to their own camp. The unfortunate man who was killed belonged to Company "A" of Edgecombe, and the wounded man belonged to Capt. Rowan's company "G," Virginia regiment. Thus ended these most disgraceful and outrageous proceedings:—and the first question that arises with every one is—what business or what right had Virginians or Mississippians to trespass, in this manner, upon the regimental ground of the Carolinians? or *where* were the officers of the companies to which this rabble belonged, that they could not and did not restrain them? These are indeed important queries; and in the investigation of the affair, they *must* tell where the *stigma* properly belongs. But nothing can give the public a more intelligible exposition of the whole affair than the order which emanated from General Wool the very next day touching these disgraceful occurrences. It becomes necessary for me to give it, in order for a full explanation of after occurrences:

Orders No. 404. } "HEADQUARTERS, Buena Vista, 16th August, 1847. }

It is with great surprize that the General commanding has learned that within the last few days certain individuals of the Virginia and Mississippi Volunteers have gone to the camp of the North Carolina regiment and there combined with the disaffected of that body, to resist the measures which have been deemed necessary by the Colonel of the regiment to enforce discipline in his corps, and that they have proceeded from one act to another, 'till on the night of the 15th, setting all law and orders at nought, they have presented the singular spectacle of a mutiny in an American regiment, some of whom, it is reported, are watching the opportunity to assassinate the Colonel of the North Carolina regiment, an act so base, that were it not known where they belonged it would be a pleasant delusion to believe they were our enemies in disguise. What, however, is most humiliating to every one who feels at all for the honor and reputation of his country's arms is that the officers to whom this honor and reputation should be most dear, should in the North Carolina regiment be found combining against their Colonel, and by their indifference and negligence giving to the disaffected and insubordinate that aid and assistance, which should have been found only in sustaining those placed over them according to the *rules and articles of war.*

Had the company officers of the North Carolina regiment *as a body* uniformly and actively discharged their duties to their men, and to the Government, the disgraceful and unfortunate affair of last night had not happened; upon *them* therefore must rest the stigma. And most happy would it be for themselves, their regiment, for the State which they represent, and for the country at large, could the fact of their negligence and its consequences never transpire beyond the limits of their own regiment, to be spread over the United States, there to be subject to wonder and reproach to all concerned. 1st Lieut. *Josiah S. Pender*, 1st Lieut. *G. E. B. Singeltary*, and private *Jason Hunter* (co. "A") N. C. regiment, and private *Thomas King* of the Va. regiment, (co. "G,") are, for being connected in the matter referred to in this order, hereby *dishonorably* discharged the service of the United States, to take effect this day.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wool.

IRVIN McDOWELL, A. D. C."

Now, sirs, it is at once perceived, that by this order, a sweeping denunciation of the whole regiment is made by the General, or at least of its company officers; while it will be remembered that my company has been for a long time detached from the regiment, and could not in any manner whatever, have been either cognizant of, or participant of, any of the disgraceful affairs within it. I felt aggrieved by its publication, especially when myself, my officers, non. com. officers and men entirely disapproved of the riot and disorder in our regiment, and disclaimed before the whole army all connection with the proceedings alluded to. I immediately addressed a letter to Gen. Wool, through his aid de camp, Capt. McDowell, to the above effect; and asked of him some immediate reparation, in order to heal the wounded feelings of myself, officers and men. I received in due time the following letter, accompanied by the order below, which was also immediately published before the army. Here follows the letter of Capt. McDowell.

HEADQUARTERS, BUENA VISTA, }
August 20th, 1847. }

Captain: I have just had the honor to receive your letter of this date relating to the late disorder in the N. C. regiment and to orders No. 404 which includes your company in the same category with the others.

I have laid your communication before the General, who, as you will see by the accompanying orders, appreciates your feelings and makes you all the reparation in his power. You do him but simple justice in supposing the omission to be an oversight quite excusable at the time.

Very respectfully, &c.

I [illegible]
IRVIN McDOWELL, [illegible]

To Capt. P. M. Henry, [illegible]

Here follows the [illegible] Capt. McDowell's letter, [illegible] ery respect, presents me [illegible] men, in the prope[illegible] try at large, as well [illegible]

Orders, No. 412. } HEADQUARTERS, [illegible] 20th August, 1847. }

Captain *P. M. Henry's* company, N. C. regiment, having been detached from the regiment for some time past, the General commanding takes this occasion—the earliest moment at which his attention has been drawn to the subject—to exclude it from the application of any part of order No. 404 of the current series, as would seem to include, either directly or indirectly, Captain Henry, his officers (Lieuts. Masten and Ogburn,) or his non. com. officers and men.

The General bears witness to their loyalty and good conduct, and it gives him much pleasure to do them this act of justice.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wool.

IRVIN McDOWELL, A. D. C.

In concluding my narration of these unfortunate occurrences, which cast such a stigma upon our regiment, one or two more observations seem to be necessary. It has been given out here that a paper warfare will at once be opened against Col. Paine by his enemies in the regiment, and no doubt their batteries have already been opened against him. Now, sirs, I forewarn all those who take any interest in the character and reputation of this regiment, not to condemn this gallant officer, before they have heard all the details connected with the provocation which he underwent, and developing in full the insidious conduct of those who have endeavored to destroy him. I shall not undertake to give in this communication all those details—you will, doubtless, hear much said of them, yea, you will see them in many distorted shapes and forms. Perhaps I should be content with the foregoing exculpation of myself, officers and men—but being recently apprized of the fact that it has been attempted to make the impression abroad that had my company been with the regiment on late occasions, *we too* would have been found on the side of mutiny and disorder, I hereby proclaim to the whole State of North Carolina, for myself, my officers and my men, that we, having come here to serve our country, to obey our commanding officer, to support the honor and reputation of our country's arms, (had we been present,) could never have been found "combining against our

Colonel, and by our indifference and negligence, giving to the disaffected and insubordinate that aid and assistance which should have been found in sustaining those placed over us according to the rules and articles of war."

But all is now quiet in the regiment; and every one who is fond of order, regularity, and discipline, can but hope for the speedy adjustment of these unfortunate difficulties. In consequence of these occurrences, and the spirit of disorder also prevalent in the Virginia and Mississippi regiments, our regiment was by order of Gen. Wool, a few days ago, detached from the brigade at Buena Vista, and is now encamped at the "mills" of *Senor Arispe*, near the Palomas pass, and about two miles from Saltillo. On yesterday I, for the first time since their removal, visited the regiment, and found their encampment a most delightful one. The health of the regiment is fast improving, and the general condition of it, saving the late disturbance, is much better than it was some time since. There is no doubt but that it will occupy its present position until some general movement of the troops takes place; and when that will take place none of the wiseacres here, can tell, or in regard to it, even pass an opinion.

In another part of his letter, Captain Henry mentions that his Company and Captain Price's (now under command of Lieut. Edward Yarborough of Raleigh, Capt. Price being absent in this State recruiting, and Lieut. Singeltary, dismissed,) were posted on the Heights of Saltillo, to support Capt. Prentiss's battery, which was supposed to be threatened with an attack.

The March and the Battles before Mexico.

The following from the New York Courier and Enquirer, is the most complete and comprehensive narrative that has as yet been published of the march and achievements of the American army under Gen'l Scott, from the day of its leaving Puebla, until it became master of the City of Mexico. The account is clear and admirable, and direct from headquarters:

SAN ANGELO, MEXICO, Aug. 24, 1847.

We left Puebla on the morning of the 7th, and entered upon a beautiful rolling country of great fertility, supplying with its gardens the inhabitants of Puebla with food, and surrounded by lofty mountains, some of which were covered with snow. Our road was gradually ascending and so good that on looking back from the head of the column, our train could be seen for miles in rear, dotting with its snow white tops the maguey covered plain. On our left was Popocatapetl and Isctaticl, the snow on their not distant tops rendering the air quite chill. Gen. Scott did not leave with us but came on the next day with Capt. Kearney's dragoons.

The second day's march was like the first, gradually ascending, passing through defiles, narrow passes and over deep chasms, where a more determined enemy might have seriously annoyed us by merely making use of the obstacles nature everywhere presented.

The third day we were to encounter the much vaunted pass of "Rio Frio," and also the passage of the mountain which was to lead us to the El Dorado of our hopes: the great plain of Mexico. Our march was to be long and difficult, and 3 o'clock saw us under way with heart and hopes full of the prospect before us. The much dreaded pass is reached and passed. The mountains which skirt the road on the left, here close upon it for about a mile, overhanging and enfilading it completely and affording with their crests most excellent coverings for an enemy's marksmen. The newly cut trees and long ranges of breast works thrown up on the crest, showed us that preparations had been made, while numerous parapets with embrasures in the logs taught us what might have been done. But no men were there,—the muskets and cannon were gone. Valencia, with 6,000 Mexicans, was full a day's march ahead, making for Mexico with a speed which betrayed home sickness. Rio Frio was found to be a little stream pouring down from the Snow mountain, of icy coldness and chrystal purity. After a slight pause for refreshment, we commenced our ascent of the ridge which separates the plains of Puebla and Mexico, the former of which it had hitherto skirted. For several long miles we toiled up the hill, only recompensed for our labor by what we hoped to attain at last. When all were pretty nearly worn out, a sudden turn in the road brought to our sight a view which none can ever forget.

The whole vast plain of Mexico was before us. The coolness of the air, which was most sensibly felt at this great height, our fatigue and danger were forgotten and our eyes were the only sense that thought of enjoyment. Mexico, with its lofty steeples and its chequered domes, its bright reality and its ancient magnificence, was before us; while around on every side its thousand lakes seemed like silver stars on a velvet mantle.

We encamped that night at the base of the mountain, with the enemy's scout on every side of us. The next day we reached Ayotla, only fifteen miles from Mexico by the National Road, which we had hitherto been following. Here we halted until Generals Quitman, Pillow and Worth, with their divisions should come up. We were separated from the city by the marshes which surrounded Lake Tezcuco, and by the Lake itself. The road is a causeway running through the marsh and is commanded by a steep and lofty hill called El Pinnol. This hill completely enfilades and commands the National Road, and had been fortified and repaired with the greatest care by Santa Anna. One side was inaccessible by nature, the rest had been made so by art. Batteries in all mounting 50 guns of different calibres, had been placed on its sides, and a deep ditch, 24 feet wide and 10 deep, filled with water, had been cut connecting the parts already surrounded by marshes. On this side Santa Anna had 25,000 men against our force of a little over 9000 all told.

On the 22d, we made a reconnoissance of the work, which was pronounced *impracticable*, as the lives of 5,000 men would be lost before the ditch could be crossed. We continued our search and found another road which went around on the left, but when within five miles of the city, were halted by coming suddenly upon five strong batteries on the hill which commanded this road, at a place called Mexicalcingo. We soon countermarched and then saw our danger. With one regiment and three companies of cavalry, in all about 400 men, we saw that El Pinnol lay directly between us and our camp, distant full fifteen miles. Every eye was fixed on the hill with expectation of an approaching column, which should drive us back into a Mexican prison, while we stepped off with the speed and endurance of 400 Capt. Barclays! At about midnight we arrived safely at camp, and Gen. Scott did us the honor of calling it "the boldest reconnoissance of the war." Gen. Worth was encamped about five miles off, that in a straight line, across the Lake Chalco, at a place of same name, but about ten miles by the road. The Mexicans had a foundry in the mountain at which we were getting some shell made, and on returning from which, Lieutenant Schuyler Hamilton was badly wounded.

By means of his scouts, Gen. Worth had found a path round the left of Lake Chalco, which led us to the Western gate of the City, and which, up to that time, had not been fortified. On the 14th, the other divisions commenced their march, while we brought up the train and the rear. In the morning, the train was sent in advance, while Smith's brigade acted as rear guard. It was composed of the Rifles, 1st Artillery, and the 3d Infantry, with Taylor's battery. As the rear guard, marching slowly along, came up with the train, word came to General Twiggs that a force of about five thousand men were trying to cross the road between them and the train in order to cut it off. We were then passing through a small village which, by a curious coincidence, was called Buena Vista. On our left were large fields of half grown barley, through which was seen advancing in splendid order the enemy's column. It was the most splendid sight I had ever seen. The yellow cloaks, red caps and jackets of the lancers, and the bright blue and white uniforms of the infantry, were most beautifully contrasted with the green of the barley field. Our line of battle was soon formed and we deployed through the grain to turn their left and cut them off from the mountains. A few shots, however, from the battery, soon showed them that they were observed, and countermarching in haste, they left their dead on the field. Thus ended our fight of Buena Vista. That night we stayed at Chalco. The next day we made a long and toilsome march over a horrible road, through which, with the utmost difficulty, we dragged our wagons by the assistance of both men and mules. The next was nearly the same, except that the road was, if possible, worse than before, as the Mexicans had blocked it up with large stones, rolled down from the neighboring hills. This night we encamped at a most beautiful olive grove, of immense size and accommodating at once both divisions. In the town, as well as in Chalco, there are still standing the churches of the Indians where the fire-worshippers assembled before Cortez had introduced a new religion. They are large and sombre edifices, differing but little from the churches of this country and being near to the city, and said to have been formerly resorted to by the ancient kings.

The next day we arrived in sight of the rest of the army, and heard the guns with which Worth was breaching the walls of San Antonio. That night the news of the death of Capt. Thornton of the second Dragoons reached us. He was a brave officer and a thorough gentleman, but was always unfortunate in his military career.

On the morning of the 18th, we left the little village where we heard this sad news and took the road to San Juan, about seven miles to the west and only about ten miles from the city. When we arrived here, we heard the sound of Gen. Worth's guns, who was said to have attacked San Augustine, a village three miles nearer the capital, where Santa Anna was said to be with 24,000 men. When we arrived at San Juan, the men were told to sling their blankets across their shoulders, put their knapsacks into their wagons, and to put two days bread and beef into their haversacks. When this order came, all knew that the time had come. The officers arranged their effects, put on their old coats and filled their haversacks and flasks,—Soon we were all ready for anything but a thrashing. We here heard the position of the enemy, which was nearly as follows: Santa Anna with 20,000 men was at San Augustine; Valencia with 10,000 was at a hill called Contreras, which commanded another road parallel to the San Augustine road, but which led into it between the city and Santa Anna. Now, by cutting a road across, if we could whip Valencia, we could follow the road up and thus get in between Santa Anna and Mexico, and whip him too. Gen. Worth, supported by Gen. Quitman was to keep Santa Anna in check, while Twiggs, backed by Pillow, was to try and astonish Valencia, which you will see, he did very effectually. Pillow with some of the ten regiments was to cut the road. We left San Juan about 1 o'clock, not particularly desiring a fight so late in the day, but still not shunning it in case we could have a respectable chance. About 2 P. M., as we crawled to the top of the hill, whither we had been ourselves pulling Magruder's battery and the Mountain howitzers, we suddenly espied Valencia fortified on a hill about 200 yards off, and strongly reinforced by a column that had just come out of the city. We laid down close to avoid drawing their fire, while the battery moved past at a full gallop. Just then Gen. Smith's manly voice rung out "*Forward the Rifles—to support the battery.*" On they went, till we got about 800 yards from the work when the enemy opened upon them with his long guns, which were afterwards found to be sixteen and eighteen inch howitzers. The ground was the worst possible for artillery, covered with rocks, large and small, prickly pear and cactus, intersected by ditches filled with water and lined with maguey plant, itself impervable to cavalry, and with patches of corn which concealed the enemy's skirmishers, while it impeded our own passage. The artillery advanced but slowly under a most tremendous fire, which greatly injured it before it could be got in range, and the thickness of the undergrowth caused the skirmishers thrown forward to lose their relative position, as well as the column. About 4 the battery got in position under a most murderous fire of grape, canister and round shot.

Here the superiority of the enemy's pieces rendered our fire negatory. We could get but *three* pieces in battery, while they had *twenty-seven*, all of them three times the calibre of ours. For two hours our troops stood the storm of iron and lead they hailed upon them, unmoved. At every discharge they laid flat down to avoid the storm; and then sprung up to serve the guns. At the end of that time two of the guns were dismounted and we badly hurt: thirteen of the horses were killed and disabled, and fifteen of the cannoneers killed and wounded. The regiment was then recalled. The lancers had been repelled in three successive charges. The 3d Infantry and 1st Artillery had also engaged and successfully repelled the enemy's skirmishers without loss of either officers or men. The greatest loss had been at the batteries. Officers looked gloomy at the first day's fight, but the brigade was formed and Gen Smith in person took command. All felt revived and followed him with a yell as, creeping low to avoid the grape, which was coming very fast, we made a circuit in rear of the batteries and passing off to the right we were soon lost to view in the chapparel and cactus. Passing over the path that we scrambled through, behold us at almost six o'clock in the evening tired, hungry and sorrowful, emerging from the chapparel and crossing the road between it and Valencia. Here we found Cadwallader and his brigade already formed, and discovered Riley's brigade skirmishing in rear of the enemy's works. Valencia was ignorant of our approach, and we were as yet safe.—In front of us was Valencia, strongly entrenched on a hillside and surrounded by a regular field work concealed from us by an orchard in our rear. Mendoza with a column of 6000 was in the rear, but thinking us to be friends. On our right was a large range of hills whose contenued crest was parallel to the road, and in which were formed in line of battle 5000 of the best Mexican cavalry. On our left we were separated from our own forces by an almost impassable wilderness and it was now twilight. Even Smith looked round for help.

Suddenly a thousand *vivas* came across the hillside, like the yells of prairie wolves in the dead of night, and the squadrons on our right formed for charging. Smith's himself again! "Face to the rear." "Wait till you see their red caps and then give it to them!" Furiously they came on a few yards, then changed their minds and disgusted at our cool reception, retired to their couches. On the edge of the road between us and Valencia, a Mexican hamlet spread out with its mud huts, large orchards, deep cut roads and a strong church, and through the centre of this hamlet ran a path parallel to the main road, but concealed from it; it is nearly a mile long. In this road Smith's and Riley's brigades spent the night. Shields, who came up in the night, lay in the orchard, while Cadwallader was nearest the enemy's works. As we were within range of their batteries, which could enfilade the road in which we lay, we built a stone breastwork at either end to conceal ourselves from their view and grape. There we were, completely surrounded by the enemy, cut off from our communications, ignorant of the ground, without artillery, weary, dispirited and dejected, we were a dissatisfied set. With Santa Anna's and Salas's promise of "no quarter," a force of four to one against us, and one half defeated already, no succor from Puebla, and no news from Gen Scott, all seemed dark. Suddenly the word came whispered along, "*we storm at midnight.*" Now we are ourselves again! But what a horrible night! There we lay—too cold to eat, too wet to sleep, in the mud of that narrow road, officers and men side by side, with heavy rain pouring down upon us, the officers [illegible]

[illegible]

Twiggs. They had a smooth place to rush down on the enemy's works with the bayonet [illegible]

At last, just at day light, Gen. Smith slowly [illegible] "Forward." Springing up at once Riley's brigade opened, when the [illegible] the Mexicans from their [illegible] and they opened their fire. It was too late, for we were so close that they overshot us, and before they could turn their pieces on us, we were on them. Then such a cheer arose as you never heard. The men rushed forward like demons, yelling and firing the while. The carnage was frightful, and though they fired sharply, it was of no use. The [illegible] was cleared in an instant, and the howls [illegible] could be scarcely heard mingled with the [illegible] and groans around. Just before the charge was made, a large body of lancers came winding up the road, looking most splendidly in their brilliant uniforms. They never got to the works, but turned and fled. In an instant all was one mass of confusion, each trying to be foremost in the flight. The road was literally blocked up, and where many perished by their own guns, it was almost impossible to fire on the mass, from the danger of killing our own men. Some fled up the ravine on the left, or on the right, and many of these we stopped by turning their own guns on them. Toward the city the Rifles and 2d Infantry led off the pursuit. Seeing that a large crowd of the fugitives were jammed up in a pass in the road, some of our men ran through a cornfield, and by thus heading them off and firing down upon them, about 30 men took over 300 prisoners, nearly a hundred of them officers. After disarming the prisoners, as the pursuit had ceased, we went back to the fort, where we found our troops in full possession and the rout complete.

We found that the enemy's position was much stronger than we supposed, and their artillery much larger and more abundant. Our own loss was small, which may be accounted for by their perfect surprise at our charge, as to them we appeared as if rising out of the earth, so unperceived was our approach. Our loss was one officer killed, Captain Hanson of the 7th Infantry and Lieut. Van Buren of the Rifles, shot through the leg; and about fifty men killed and wounded. Their force consisted of 8000 men under Valencia, with a reserve, which had not yet arrived, under Santa Anna. Their loss, as since ascertained, was as follows—killed and buried since the fight, 750; wounded 1000, and 1500 prisoners, exclusive of officers, including four generals—Salas, Mendoza, Garcia and Guadalupe,—in addition to dozens of Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c. We captured in all on the hill 22 pieces of cannon, including five 8-inch howitzers, two long 18s, three long 16s, and several of 12 and 8 inches, and also the two identical 6 pounders captured by the Mexicans at Buena Vista, taken from Captain Washington's battery of the 4th artillery. The first officer who saw them happened to be the officer of the 4th selected by Gen. Scott to command the new battery of that regiment, Captain Drum. In addition were taken immense quantities of ammunition and muskets—in fact the road was strewed with muskets, escopets, lances and flags, for miles. Large quantities of horses and mules were also captured, though large numbers were killed.

Thus ended the glorious battle of Conterferas, in which 2000 men, under General P. F. Smith, completely routed and destroyed an army of 8000 men, under Gen Valencia, with Santa Anna and a force of 20,000 men within five miles. Their army was so completely routed that not 1500 men rejoined Santa Anna and participated in the second battle. Most people would have thought that a pretty good day's work. Not so. We had only saved ourselves, not conquered Mexico, and men's work was before us yet.

At 8 A. M., we formed again, and Gen. Twiggs having taken command, we started on the road to Mexico. We had hardly marched a mile before we were sharply fired upon from both sides of the road, and our right was deployed to keep the enemy in. We soon found that we had caught up with the retreating party, from the very brisk firing in front, and we drove them through the little town of San Angelo, where they had been halting in force. About half a mile from this town we entered the suburbs of another called San Katherina, when a large party in the church yard fired on the head of the column, and the balls came right among us. Our men kept rushing on their rear and cutting them down, until a discharge of grape shot from a large piece in front drove them back to the column. In this short space of time five men were killed, ten taken prisoners, and a small color captured, which was carried the rest of the day.

Meanwhile Gen. Worth had made a demonstration on San Antonio, where the enemy was fortified in a strong hacienda; but they retired on his approach to Churubusco, where the works were deemed impregnable. They consisted of a fortified hacienda, which was surrounded by a high and thick wall on all sides. Inside the wall was a stone building, the roof of which was flat and higher than the walls. Above all this was a stone church, still higher than the rest, and having a large steeple. The wall was pierced with loop holes and so arranged that there were two tiers of men firing at the same time. They thus had four different ranges of men firing at once, and four ranks were formed on each range and placed at such a height that they could not only overlook all the surrounding country, but at the same time they had a plunging fire upon us. Outside the hacienda, and completely commanding the avenues of approach, was a field work extending around two sides of the work and protected by a deep, wet ditch, and armed with seven large pieces. This hacienda is at the commencement of the causeway leading to the western gate of the city, and had to be passed before getting on the road. About 500 yards in the rear of this work, another field work had been built where a cross meets the causeway, at a point where it crosses a river, thus forming a bridge head, or *tete de pont*. This was also very strong and armed with three very large pieces of cannon. The works were surrounded on every side by large corn fields, which were filled with the enemy's skirmishers, so that it was difficult to make a reconnoissance. It was therefore decided to make the attack immediately, as they were full of men and extended for nearly a mile on the road to the city, completely covering the causeway.

The attack commenced about 1 P. M. Gen. Twiggs's division attacked on the side towards which they approached the fort, i. e. opposite the city. Gen. Worth's attacked the bridge head, which he took in about an hour and a half; while Gens. Pillow and Quitman were on the extreme left, between the causeway and Twiggs's division. The Rifles were on the left and in the rear of the work, entrusted by Gen Scott with the task of charging the work in case Gen. Pierce gave way. The firing was tremendous—in fact one continued roll while the contest lasted. The enemy, from their elevated position, could readily see our men, who were unable to get a clear view from their position. Three of the pieces were manned by "the Deserters," a body of about 100, who had deserted from our army during the war. They were enrolled in two companies, commanded by a deserter, and were better uniformed and disciplined than the rest of the army. These men fought most desperately, and are said not only to have shot down several of our officers, whom they knew, but to have pulled down the white flag of surrender no less than three times.

The battle raged most furiously for about three hours, when both sides having lost a great many, the enemy began to give way. As soon as they commenced retreating, Kearney's squadron passed through the *tete de pont* and charging through the retreating column, pursued them to the very gate of the city. As soon as they got within about 500 yards of the gate, they were opened upon with grape and cannister, and several officers wounded. Amongst the number was Capt. Kearney, 1st dragoons, who lost his left arm above the elbow,—Lt Graham, of New York, received a severe flesh wound in the left arm; Capt. McReynolds, ditto. Our loss in this second battle was large. We lost in killed seven officers: Capts. Capron, Burke, 1st art'y; Lts Irons, Johnson, Hoffman, Capt. Anderson, 2d infantry, Capt. Hanson, 7th inf'try. Lt Irons died on the 28th. Col. Butler of South Carolina, and about 30 officers wounded, exclusive of the volunteers. The official returns give our loss in killed and wounded at 1100, exclusive of officers. The Mexican loss is 500 killed in the second battle, 1300 wounded, and 1100 prisoners, exclusive of officers. Three more generals were taken, among them Gen Rincon and Anaya, the provisional President; also 15 pieces of cannon, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. Santa Anna in his report, states his loss in killed, wounded and missing, at 12,000. He has only 16,000 left out of 30,000, which he gives as his force on the 20th in both actions.

Thus ended the *Battle at Churubusco*, one of the most furious and deadly for its length of any in the war. For reasons which he deemed conclusive, Gen Scott did not enter the city that night, but encamped on the battle field four miles from the western gate of the city. The next day a flag of truce came out, and propositions were made which resulted in an armistice.

Meanwhile the army is encamped in the villages around the city, recruiting from their fatigue and nursing the sick and wounded. There are but few sick, and the wounded are getting along comfortably in their hospitals.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

[On Wednesday last we received the accounts from Mexico, which we published in an Extra in the following condensed form.]

The Steamer Alabama, five days later from Vera Cruz, brings nothing directly from Gen. Scott's army, but letters from the city of Mexico had been received at Tampico, fully confirming the accounts of the battles of the Mill del Rey and Chapultepec, and the occupation of the City of Mexico. *Gen. Worth, instead of being killed, is Governor of the City.* He was still Gov'r at the latest accounts. No General appears to have been killed. There were 27 officers killed and 45 wounded; but the only name we see mentioned is that of Capt. Cady, 6th Infantry, killed.

The city was not bombarded, as was reported. After the battle at the heights of Chapultepec, which were carried at the point of the bayonet, Santa Anna determined at once to abandon the capital. He retired to Guadalupe, scarcely 3 miles from the capital, with 10,000 troops and 25 pieces of artillery. He issued a Circular to the Mexican States, declaring his determination still to wage the war "in every possible manner, and by every attainable means." He says that there was "nine hours of hard fighting" at Chapultepec.

Letters mention great outrages in the city by the "Leperos" (or vagabonds) who commenced an indiscriminate plunder of the houses of natives and foreigners, accompanied by every sort of violence, as soon as Santa Anna marched out. While this was going on, a division of our army marched in, (by request it is said,) and a fight ensued, in which some accounts say the whole division of 1500 men was cut off, others that one portion was driven back to the gates and the remainder to a Convent, leaving two pieces of cannon in the hands of the rabble. Another account says that the fight was caused by the hurras of our men in taking possession of the Palace, and that the populace rose in their fury & despatched the 1500 men. All this is no doubt greatly exaggerated. The destruction of property in the city is stated at from two to three millions of dollars!

It is rumored that Santa Anna has resigned the Presidency.

It was also rumored that Congress was to assemble at Queretera, where Herrera, with the army of 14,000 men was going.

Senor Pena y Pena is said to have succeeded Santa Anna as President.

Our entire loss is reported at 480; the Mexican 3000, including Gen. Bravo, killed. These numbers are merely reports, however.

Two Commissioners from the State of Yucatan to our government, arrived in the Alabama.

A letter from Maj. Lally at Jalapa, 23d Sept., says that all is quiet there. There had not been an alarm for a month.

It is rumored that Gen. Rea had entered Puebla with 6000 men, and that the American commander had been compelled to bombard it from the heights by which he commands it.

General Lane had been obliged to send back to Vera Cruz for ammunition! Cerro Gordo was occupied by the enemy, and he found that his men had but 8 or 9 rounds of ammunition!

The number of "Leperos" in the city of Mexico was estimated at 20,000 in 1823, and is now doubtless greater. They have been kept down only by military restraint.

Since our Extra was issued, we find the following translation of a letter from the Spanish paper in New Orleans:—

Special Correspondence of La Patria.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 26, 1847.

Dear Sir: On the 11th, 12th and 13th of September Gen. Scott attacked the city of Mexico, with but little success, having been repulsed several times with serious loss. On the 14th he succeeded in obtaining possession of Chapultepec and the citadel, and commenced the bombardment of the city from Pasco, the citadel and San Cosme. In the evening Santa Anna evacuated the city, publishing a manifesto, in which he says that to avoid the destruction of Mexico, he retires to the city of Guadalupe, from which place he would concert his future operations. As soon as the Mexican troops had withdrawn from the city, the *Leperos* began a horrible sack. Two *Alcades* begged of the American General that he would come and protect the property and occupy the city. The General sent a column, with two pieces of artillery, upon which the population rushed, capturing the pieces and routing the column, the remains of which sought a refuge in the convent of San Francisco. In consequence of this Gen. Scott bombarded the city until the evening of the 15th, when he entered as far as the Palace. The loss caused by the sack exceeded three millions of dollars.

From Guadalupe Santa Anna has sent his resignation of the Presidency, and the commander-in chief of the Army. Senor Pena y Pena, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, remains charged with the supreme power; and, with two other individuals, will form a triumvirate until the meeting of Congress, which, by a proclamation of Don Valentine Gomez Farias, President of the Senate, is to meet at Queretaro.

Gen. Herrera has taken command of the army, and with 14,000 men will proceed to take up his position at Queretaro.

Santa Anna (wounded in the arm,) has gone towards Puebla with 2000 horses.

Gen. Rea had entered Puebla with 6000 men, and the American troops entrenched in the heights of Loretto were bombarding the city.

Paredes was in Jalisco, making every effort to raise troops, and had met with some success.

All the Guerrillas of the State of Vera Cruz had united at Cerro Gordo, to attack the large train that had stopped at the National Bridge.

Gen. Bravo was killed, and a great number of Generals wounded, or taken prisoners; among others, Perez, Parrode and Blanco, of the Engineers—the last officer is much distinguished; he was permitted to remain in Mexico to have his wounds attended, on condition of afterwards presenting himself at the American head quarters.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

By the schr. *Somers*, arrived yesterday, we received a copy of the *Diario de la Marina* of the 8th inst.

The English steamer *Medway*, from Vera Cruz, having on board $344,000 in specie, arrived at Havana on the 7th inst.

The Havana paper is filled with extracts from Vera Cruz Journals, which, however, contain but little in addition to what has already been published.

The only articles of news worth translating, is furnished by a correspondent from Vera Cruz, under date of the 27th Sept., which states that Gen. Scott had addressed Circulars to the several Mexican States, inviting them to send their deputies to the Capital with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace. It is also stated that a division composed of 1500 men, had been sent by General Scott to take Toluca, a place near the city.

Charleston Courier.

BUENA VISTA, Sept. 11, 1847.

Two Lieutenants of the Texas companies stationed at Encantada deserted a few nights since, with nineteen of their men, taking the direction of Monclova. They have been so much trouble that Gen. Wood did not think them worth sending after, and suffered them to go their way in peace. I fear they will commit some outrages upon the route.

Everybody is elated with the now promising prospect of peace, and is arranging plans for going home.

The San Luis people are apparently in a great stew at Valencia's defeat and the prospect of peace. The Governor of the Department of San Luis, in a proclamation, says it is time for the Coalition to act and organize a central government of their own, and recommend the passage of a law most stringent in its provisions, against all Americans, or those aiding and abetting them, and repudiates the idea of peace. The press also not only scouts at the idea of peace, but denies the right of the Central Government to make it.

LATER.—*Sailing of Gen. Cushing's Brigade.*—An arrival from Brazos to the 29th ult. brings information that Gen. Cushing, with his Brigade, sailed on the 28th for Vera Cruz, in four transport ships. And Col. Hays, with five more companies, was to leave on the 30th, for the same destination. No other news.

The Mexicans appear in a great measure to have laid aside the contemptible boasting strain in which they formerly spoke of Americans before they had tried our prowess in the field. They have assumed a somewhat new, deprecating and remonstrating attitude. We find such articles as the following in their papers, written in the most earnest spirit—we translate one of the leaders of the *Diario del Gobierno* after the battle of the King's Mill.

Questions for Scott, for Polk, for that part of the people of the United States in favor of the war, for all that nation and for all the world.

What is the cause, what the impelling motive that the United States of America have brought pillage, desolation and death upon the Mexican Republic?

What offences have this Republic committed?

What reasonable or just aim does that Government entertain, to gain which it has adopted measures so barbarous and unworthy of Christian and civilized people?

Does it suppose that by such conduct, worthy of freebooters and savages, it can vindicate rights which can only be legally asserted by means of pacific negotiations?

From the conduct pursued by the American Government, what can possibly ensue but a war at once interminable and of extermination, inasmuch as the Mexican Republic is determined to disappear from the catalogue of nations, rather than consent to humiliation and disgrace?

This indicates very clearly to our mind that the Mexicans have had a surfeit of fighting, though their blind obstinacy is by no means subdued.

The official proclamations, which were issued upon the receipt of the news of the battle of Churubusco, or San Angel as the Mexicans term it, breathe war to the knife. They must never lay down their arms so long as a single American pollutes the soil of the country. In no part of the country do we detect any signs of wavering on the part of the Mexicans; we can see no indication of a desire for peace.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 5th says: "We have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the Alabama, and who has long resided in Mexico, who says that there is not the least chance of peace, but that, on the contrary, the future resistance will be more formidable than it has been, and that the mass of the Mexican nation is decidedly in favor of the continuance of the war. We believe that the recent events at the capital will only tend to confirm this determination, and that it will emphatically become a national war. From the same informant we learn that a report existed of an intention to withdraw our garrison from Tampico, and to abandon the place."

LETTER FROM CAPT. BRAGG.

The Hamburg (S. C.) Journal publishes the following letter from Capt. Bragg giving an account of the late fortunately unsuccessful attempt to assassinate him:

"CAMP NEAR MONTEREY,
Aug. 26, 1847.

* * * An attempt was made about 2, A. M., night before last, to assassinate me in my bed. I have no clue to the perpetrator, and can suggest no reason for the act. My escape without injury, is regarded as almost miraculous. As exaggerated accounts will probably reach the press, the truth may interest you. A twelve pound shell, heavily charged, was placed within two feet of my bed, just outside of my tent, and exploded by a slow match: the fragments literally riddling my tent, and bedding, pieces passing above and below me, some through a blanket spread over me, and yet I was not touched. I was not aware that I had an enemy in the world, and at times, feel disposed to believe now, that it may have been intended as a practical joke, by some fool ignorant of the effect of shells thus exploded. Be that as it may, my escape was almost miraculous, and I prefer not repeating the joke."

We understand that the War Department has determined to raise two new regiments forthwith—one from Tennessee, and the other from Michigan. There are ten more companies in East Tennessee who have offered their services than could be accepted under the last requisition.—As these companies are still anxious to serve in the field, and were not willing to abandon the idea until the government had finally disposed of the subject, they will constitute one of the regiments which are now called for. Thus they will be better prepared to march to Mexico and take the field, than perhaps any other regiment that could be called out.

The volunteers of Michigan have manifested the greatest eagerness to serve their country; and the other regiment is, therefore, to be organized in that young and patriotic State.

Who can doubt the military spirit of our people, or the capacity of the government to raise as many troops as they may demand for the conquest of the Mexicans!

Union.

FROM SANTA FE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Santa Fe, under date of August 12, gives a lamentable account of the outrages perpetrated there by the volunteer soldiery, which neither the civil nor military authorities have been able or disposed to prevent. He says that the depredations of the Indians have been very destructive to life and property, upwards of fifty citizens having been killed or carried into captivity, and over sixty thousand head of mules, &c. having been carried off from the country called the Rio Abajo. No efforts have been made to protect that frontier. The writer concludes thus:

"It is the unhesitating opinion of all that we can maintain order and quiet in this at present unhappy territory but by a force of *regular troops*, with an able and efficient commander. We have now here three full companies of dragoons. These are better for the maintenance of order than a regiment of volunteers such as we have lately had."

Mutiny on the Plains.—The St. Louis Union of Sept. 30 has intelligence to Sept. 24th from the troops en route for Santa Fe. After mentioning the extraordinary march of 525 miles in forty-four days, performed on foot by a detachment of the companies of the Illinois regiment, the writer states that by far the greater part of companies F and G were a few days before the date of his letter in open mutiny—absolutely refusing to obey positive orders. The dutiful force, consisting of but one company, was not sufficient to quell the insurrection, and the mutineers had pretty much their own way till the regiment was joined by Lieut. Col. Boyaken, with a detachment of three companies. Order was then forthwith restored, and the non-commissioned officers who took part in the insubordination were arrested and reduced to the ranks. The offence being above regimental jurisdiction, final proceedings in the matter had to be postponed until the arrival of the troops at Santa Fe.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

In his last annual message Mr. Polk said to Congress, "the war is not waged with a view to conquest." With *what* view then has it been waged? Was it with a view to *purchase* a portion of the Mexican territory?

The attempt to *purchase* has been made. Mr. Trist is reported to have gone beyond the figure first offered by Mr. Atocha, and proposed to give to Mexico twenty millions of dollars—pay all the Mexican Indemnity, due to our citizens for spoliations of their property—and ask nothing for our expenses of the war—provided that Republic would give us California and a part of New Mexico!

And now the avowal of the Administration comes boldly forth, that the war is waged with a view to conquest! The official organ of Tuesday evening last, thus delivers itself:

"Our work of subjugation and conquest must go on rapidly with augmented forces, and, as far as possible, at the expense of Mexico herself.—From Mexican contributions, levied and seized, if need be, by the strong hand, our armies must now be subsisted and supported in the field."

California.—We learn from the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette, that a young gentleman of Worthington, in this State, who connected himself with the 7th Regiment of New York Volunteers, under date of May last, writes as follows:

"The land here is very poor; not a vegetable is raised. All it is fit for is grass, and that all dries up in summer and blows away. There is no rain from May to September. Not a tree grows within twenty miles of this. A few scrub bushes are seen, and they hardly furnish wood enough to cook with. All I can say about the land here, and I mean within a circuit of twenty miles, is, that it is one large sand bank, where vegetation starts up in the spring, then dries up and blows away. If there is any with you that wish to emigrate, let them go to any other place in the world than California. Never was any taken in so bad as was the 7th Regiment of New York Volunteers. We expected to find it almost a paradise, and here we are, poor dogs, living on sea biscuit, pork and beans, in face of an enemy, exposed to wind, weather, and bullets rattling among us, and all for seven dollars a month. Blue coats, red patches, stripes, and death perhaps—a gloomy prospect, indeed."

MEMPHIS, Oct. 10.

Steam Boat Collision.—Great Loss of Life.—From passengers on the steamer Empire, from New Orleans yesterday, we learn that the steamers Declaration, bound down with troops to Mexico, and the Iowa, ascending, came in collision near Bayou Sara, by which forty or fifty of the troops lost their lives by drowning and otherwise, and the Iowa went down in two minutes. We were unable to gather the particulars.

More National Debt.—The Washington Union puts forth an editorial paragraph favoring the assumption of the public debt of Texas by the United States Government. Is it not enough that the annexation of Texas, by leading to the war with Mexico, has cost us a hundred millions of dollars, but must we add the debt of Texas to this monstrous cost? What do the Locofoco leaders suppose that the expense of annexation, the great measure upon which they staked and carried Mr. Polk's election, will be found to be when the war shall have been brought to a close and the Texas debt assumed by the United States. Will not annexation turn out to be about the hardest bargain that ever a confiding people were cheated into?

Louisville Journal.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

The Arkansas papers furnish us with an amusing (if it were not a disgusting) account of the workings of the Spoils system.

Last winter, at the instance of Senator Ashley (a small business, certainly, for a grave Senator!) John Miller, the Register of the Land Office at Batesville, was removed, and Henry Neill was appointed in his place. And what does the reader suppose was the *reason* assigned in the memorial addressed to the President asking the removal of Mr. Miller? It was the high crime and misdemeanor (almost treason?) of *failing to vote* at the [illegible] election last year—that he withheld his ballot, and a Whig succeeded who might have been defeated by his exertions.—He was accordingly dismissed from office, and Mr. Neill duly installed as his successor!

But, there is another chapter to this history. Mr. Neill has since been ejected, after a brief enjoyment of the spoils, and Mr. Miller restored—it having been represented to the President (as we learn from the Arkansas Herald) that Mr. Miller had reasons which justified him in not voting, while Neill had been guilty of the heinous offence of *voting for a Whig!!* Of course that settled the business; and down came the guillotine, which Neill had sharpened for his predecessor, upon his own neck. But the matter is not to end here, it seems. Ashley and others of Neill's friends are getting up certificates to prove that Neill only swapped off his vote with a Whig, and that Miller refuses to pay the Locofoco managers at Batesville five dollars for getting up a party barbecue; and if they succeed in fastening this crime upon him he will doubtless have to walk the plank a second time!

Surely the "*Conqueror of Mexico*" might find more dignified employment for his leisure hours, than, like another Domitian, to be thus engaged in impaling flies!

Richmond Whig.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11—Steamer Wm B Meares, with Goods for E W Willkings, H L Myrover & Co, A A T Smith, J D Williams, E Fuller, Barksdale & Gilchrist, J & T Waddill, and T S Latterloh, of this place; and J P Carrington, Tyson & Person, Hay & Earnhart, Lee & Hoover, J R & J Sloan, W Lassiter, Barnhardt & Bix, N Kendall, Lee & Walker, M Brown, J Carter, of the interior.

Oct. 14.—Steamer Evergreen and tow Boats, with Goods for J H Hall, Hall & Hall, S J Hinsdale, Mrs A M Cochran, Mrs S J Hart, Sampson Boon, T S Latterloh, C T Haigh & Son, Gardner & McKethan, A Graham, J M Beasley, Patton & Montague, Hall, Sackett & Co, Beaver Creek Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, Warren Fore, P Taylor, Shaw & Lattie, Ray & Pearce, Dr B Robinson, Rockfish Co, S T Hawley & Son, M V Jones, E W Willkings, and G & H McMillan, of this place; and for J Chambers, M Chambers, J H Gregory, Guynn & Hickerson, Endy & Gordon, Jenkins & Roberts, E Welch, M Welch, E Wiley, J Hays, Jones, Watson & Co, J & W Murphy, Hunt & Gardner, Hunt & Guynn, A H Lindsey, Cane Creek Co, F Garner & Son, Shelley & Fields, H H Robinson, W Roper & Son, P Evans, Hart & Caragan, J S & J Lash, and McRorie & [illegible], of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7.—Brig Washington from Boston; Schs Abdel Kader from Charleston, Harvest from New York. 8.—Schr. Ohio from Boston. 9—Schs Romeo from N. York, Jack Downing from Jacksonville. 10.—Schr. Rochester from Charleston. 12.—Brigs J. A. Lancaster from Richmond, Va. Virginia from Philadelphia, Wanderer from New York; Schrs. Risk from Boston, Ceylon from Camden, Me., Southerner from Bristol, R. I., Aerial from Boston, Julia from Philadelphia. 13—Schs J. Guest from Philadelphia, Jerolieman from Wilmington, Del. 14.—Schrs. Thorn from N. York, A. F. Thorn from do., A. J. DeRosset from do.

From the Bay State Democrat, Boston, Nov. 6, 1844.

REMEDIES.

There are so many medicines of doubtful character advertised and puffed by the newspapers at the present time, that we should have shrunk from the task we have now undertaken, were we not most thoroughly convinced, from our own personal knowledge, of the facts which we state below.

It is of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" that we would speak, and we speak advisedly. A lady of our acquaintance, whom we see every day, was a short time since, in what we thought a precarious, if not a dangerous state of health. A cough had settled on her lungs; her form seemed wasting away; she was obliged to abandon her work, and we thought, not soon to resume it again. For about two months she has been taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and already has she so far regained her health as to be able to resume her labors.

This is but a single case, but it is one, at least, in which we cannot doubt the efficacy of the medicine.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1847.

THE METROPOLITAN ROAD.—We have pleasure in stating, that Mr. Childs, Civil Engineer, arrived here on Saturday last, and on yesterday departed for Cheraw and Camden, in company with A. A. McKethan and D. G. McRae, Esqs., for the purpose of making a Reconnoissance of the Route, with a view to a Survey.

THE ELECTIONS.

GEORGIA.—The majority for Towns, Loco, for Governor, is not exactly ascertained, but is somewhere between 12 and 1500.

The Whigs have carried both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate, their majority will be either 3 or 5. In the House, 2 certain. This secures the U. S. Senator, to fill Mr. Berrien's seat.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Partial returns indicate the re-election of Gov. Shunk, Loco, by an increased majority.

MARYLAND.—The result, as fully ascertained, shows a majority for Thomas, Loco, for Governor, of 631, out of nearly 65,000 votes. In the Congressional Districts, the majority is evidently in favor of the Whigs, as, in three Districts, the Whig aggregate majority is 1581, and another District has so large a Whig majority that the Locos did not attempt any opposition. The Locofoco majorities in the two Districts which they carried amount to 1842, only 263 more than the Whig majorities in the three Districts. We have no means of knowing exactly how much is the Whig majority in the District which was uncontested; but it must be more than 2 3, or the Locos would have brought out opposition.

In the Legislature the Whig triumph is decided. For the Senate no election took place this year—the Whig majority remaining, therefore, at [illegible]. For the House 56 Whigs to 26 Locos are elected. Whig majority on joint ballot, 55.

A Senator in Congress is to be elected by this Legislature.

As to the means by which the Locofocos elected their Governor and one Congressman, the following article from the National Whig, copied with endorsement into the National Intelligencer, throws a strong light.—

"*The Baltimore D[illegible] Vote.*—In the city of Baltimore there is a gain of 1,425 on the Democratic [illegible] last year, and a falling off in the Whig [illegible] 37 votes. No man in his senses will for a moment believe that this tremendous increase in the Democratic vote is a natural and rightful increase. It is fraud upon the ballot box is too palpable to require proof. It stands out from the canvass [illegible]—an eternal disgrace upon the party that rejoices in success by such infamous [illegible]

[illegible] the money expended by the officials of the General Government here and in Baltimore, we [illegible] mentioned, exceeds *thirty thousand* [illegible]. Of what value is the right of suffrage [illegible] can be attacked and trampled down by [illegible] expenditure of money—not to corrupt [illegible] to party, but to invade the sanctity of [illegible] by the intrusion of illegal and false [illegible] * * * *

"[illegible] *were illegal votes, bought and paid for* [illegible] *officials of the General Government here* [illegible]."

[illegible].—An election for members of the Legislature took place on the 4th inst. The returns [illegible], says the Charleston Mercury, that the Whigs have gotten a majority in both branches.

"[illegible] MEXICAN WHIGS."—The best comment [illegible] seen on the infamous conduct of the [illegible] and its followers, in styling the Whig party "Mexican Whigs," is found in the annexed brief paragraph from the Mobile Daily Advertiser. It [illegible] that a call made on Alabama more than six months ago for five companies, has not yet been answered by a single company, notwithstanding the Locofoco Governor has issued two Proclamations to his Locofoco fellow citizens. The Advertiser thereupon makes the following

Suggestion.—The "Mexican Whig" State of Kentucky—the State where dwells Henry Clay!—has furnished for the Mexican war five companies *more* than is wanted, or will be received by the President; while the *patriotic democratic* State of Alabama, that has been called on to furnish *only five companies*, lacks *just five companies* of the number required. Now, we have to suggest to those countries of Mexican Clay Whigs of Kentucky, who are desirous of engaging in the service of the country and *have* been refused there, to come down here to Alabama, and they can have a chance. We want *just five* companies, and there seems to be no prospect of getting them in this Democratic State. Our people seem to have a decided dislike to "villainous saltpetre."

[illegible] the Kentucky papers have the goodness to lay this proposition before the "Mexican Whigs" of that "rascally Whig State," and if accepted, let the five companies come on forthwith.

COX'S STORE POST OFFICE.—We have heretofore mentioned the discontinuance of this office, but the circumstances seem to demand a more particular allusion to it. A region of country *about forty miles in extent*, in all directions, is thus left without a Post Office, as we understand. The reason, we are told, for this act of the Postmaster General is, that the office did not pay one-fourth of the expense of the Post Route. We know not how this may be, but, if true, are there not many other Post offices in the same situation? In Texas, for instance? It is scarcely possible, we imagine, that the Post offices in that pet State of the Administration pay one-tenth of their expense; and yet the Post Routes are kept up there. It is the very general belief of the people in the neighborhood of Cox's Store, that the office was discontinued more because it was located in a strong Whig region than for the cause assigned. Too many Whig papers were taken there. We sent from this office alone 26 papers.

The following is the latest of several letters of similar import which we have received from that neighborhood:—

"JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 7, 1847.

"Dear Sir: It appears that the people in this section of country are doomed by the powers that be to submit to the injustice of having no Post Office nearer than from 18 to 25 miles; consequently we are under the necessity of going that distance after our papers or not get them (to our great disadvantage and inconvenience.) There is no Office nearer this neighborhood than Smithfield, Waynesborough, Clinton, &c., and it is obvious that the number of Post Offices should have been increased, instead of being diminished, and especially when we had but one, viz: Cox's Store. It is therefore certainly an act of great injustice to the people, to the Whig cause, and to Editors of papers generally. Then as an Editor, I would respectfully ask you to speak in plain terms relative to this matter, that the Postmaster General may know what the people think of such conduct.

"You will please send the Observer to Smithfield hereafter, as it will be more convenient for me to get it from that place, as it is only about 20 miles from where I live, &c."

GREAT FIRE IN RICHMOND, VA.—On Sunday morning the 10th, a fire broke out in the extensive Gallego Mills, which were destroyed, together with twelve Stores, and a part of the Shockoe Tobacco Warehouse. The loss was about $168,000, of which the Gallego Mills are estimated at $100,000. Mostly insured.

GREAT RACE—FASHION BEATEN.—The celebrated Northern mare Fashion, which has been deemed the fastest racer in the country, was beaten on the New York Course a few days ago, by a Southern mare named Passenger, who won both heats, under a hard pull. Time 7 min. 45½ sec., and 7 min. 48½ sec. The purse was $1500, but besides this there was a great deal of money bet, two to one being freely offered on Fashion.

ARRIVAL OF MR. WISE.—The Hon. Henry A. Wise, late Minister to Brazil, arrived at Norfolk on the 10th inst. on the Frigate Columbia. He reports that Mr. Tod, his successor, was presented to the Emperor on the 28th of August, and delivered an address on the occasion, of which, says the Norfolk Herald, "Mr. Wise expresses, in his own free way, the most marked disgust; and in truth he has cause. Mr. Tod almost as good as told the Emperor, (that is, if the Portuguese translator did not make a mistake,) that Mr. Wise had committed 'treason' against his country, in not endeavoring on (his) part, to promote 'the friendly relations of the two Governments.'"

In addition to his remarks in conversation, Mr. Wise has published a very long article, speaking in terms of great indignation of the conduct of Mr. Tod, and by implication of that of the Administration, which gave Mr. T. his instructions. He gives a history of the origin and progress of the difficulty between himself and the Brazilian government, very much to the disadvantage of the latter, and which would rouse the feelings of our people if it were not for the well known rashness of Mr. Wise himself, which totally unfits him, as we think, for the place he occupied, and which leads to the supposition that his own temper brought on the difficulty. We have heretofore published an account of all this. But we will now briefly state the circumstances of Mr. Tod's presentation.

When Mr. Tod sailed from the U. S. it was not known here that Brazil had recalled her Minister from Washington, in disgrace, because he had apologized for the acts of his government. He departed, therefore, with instructions which had been predicated on that apology, and on the belief that thereby the friendly relations of the governments had been restored. When he arrived in Brazil, Mr. Wise informed him of the complete disavowal by Brazil of that apology, of the recall of the Minister who made it, and of subsequent acts of indignity to himself and the U. S.; and insisted upon it that Mr. Tod, under these circumstances, ought not to present his credentials until he received further instructions. Mr. Tod thought differently, and had his audience, after learning from the Brazilian Secretary, that no offence was intended "to our government" by the return to Mr. Wise, in a blank envelope, of a copy of a letter from President Polk to the Emperor, informing him that he had instructed Mr. Wise to ask for an audience of leave, which copy of the letter was accompanied by one from Mr. Wise refusing to ask for an audience, or for any thing but his passports.)

In his address to the emperor on the occasion, Mr. Tod mentioned the President's desire to cultivate friendly relations with Brazil, and said that "an omission upon his own part to promote this amicable disposition would be to prove no less false to himself than treacherous to his country." "I am not unmindful," he added, "that my duties are commenced at an unpropitious period. My immediate predecessor encountered difficulties unpleasant to himself and unfortunate to both countries. I am gratified to know, however, that these difficulties have not disturbed the mutual friendship and respect so long and so happily existing between the respective Governments; and, resolved to pursue a course alike honorable to each, I indulge the belief that the duties of that mission will be discharged in a manner not only satisfactory to my own Government but agreeable to that of your Majesty."

The Emperor replied in English as follows:

"I receive with pleasure the credentials which you present to me in the name of my good friend the President of the U. States. They prove that the same friendship and good understanding subsist between my Government and that of your country, of which I believe that you are the true interpreter, removing, as you will, the personal difficulties in which your predecessor involved himself."

Mr. Wise denounces the speech of Mr. Tod as "bad in republican spirit, bad in grammar, and bad in taste," as "gross in itself," as "indelicate and immodest," and for its styling the President of the U. S. "the government," and "His Excellency." After ridiculing Mr. Tod and his speech unmercifully, he rebukes him for suffering to go uncontradicted the Emperor's remark that he (Mr. Wise) had "involved himself" in personal difficulties. He denies that he had any personal difficulties, or that he "involved himself" in any.

Mr. Wise has evidently come home sore enough on this subject. He had long ago the President's express approval of his conduct, and he now seems very much inclined to call him to account for the speech and conduct of Mr. Tod, for which he very properly appears to give the Administration credit. The President may find himself in an unpleasant dilemma. Should he disapprove of Tod's speech, he will offend that functionary and the Brazilian government. If he does not, then he will offend Mr. Wise—and that, we take it, he will be very loth to do. Result as this may, the country will rejoice at the return of Mr. Wise, and the consequent probable restoration of friendly relations of the two countries.

P. S. The Union of Thursday night thus chronicled Mr. Wise's first interview with Mr. Polk.—If this statement be true, then we may look out for new difficulties with Brazil:—

"Henry A. Wise, esq., late minister to Brazil, arrived yesterday in this city. We are happy to state that he is in fine health and spirits. He waited upon the President to-day, with whom he had a long and a most agreeable interview. Subsequently he had an interview of nearly two hours with the Secretary of State. Mr. Wise's family has gone on to Philadelphia."

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY.—The "Union" is endeavoring at great length to prove that Texas extended to the Rio Grande, and consequently that that river is our boundary, and that the fight between the Mexicans and Capt. Thornton was on our soil, "the spilling of American blood on American soil," &c. To establish its point the Union does *not* quote the following, though on other points Messrs. Calhoun, Benton and Ingersoll are high authority with that paper:

Mr. Calhoun, in his official capacity as Secretary of State, in a letter to the American Chargé in Mexico, authorized him to say to that Government, that, by the terms of the Tyler treaty of annexation, the boundary of Texas *had been "left without specification*, so that what the line should be might be *an open question, to be fairly and fully discussed, and settled according to the rights of each.*"

Mr. Benton, in his speech against the Tyler treaty, emphatically said: "The real Texas which we acquired by the treaty of 1803, and flung away by the treaty of 1819, NEVER APPROACHED THE RIO GRANDE, except near its mouth, while the whole upper part was *settled by the Spaniards*, and a great part of it in the year 1694—just one hundred years before La Salle first saw Texas. All this upper part was then formed into provinces, *on both sides of the river*, and has remained under Spanish or Mexican authority ever since."

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, the Locofoco Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in Congress, said in the House on the 3d January 1845,

"The stupendous deserts between the Nueces and the Bravo rivers are the natural boundaries between the Anglo-Saxon and Mauritanian races. There ends the valley of the West. There Mexico begins. Thence, beyond the Bravo, begin the Moorish people and their Indian associates, to whom Mexico properly belongs; who should not cross that vast desert if they could, *as on our side we, too, ought to stop there*, BECAUSE *interminable conflicts* MUST ENSUE either *our going south* or their coming north of that gigantic boundary. *While peace is cherished*, THAT BOUNDARY WILL BE SACRED. *Not till* THE SPIRIT OF CONQUEST RAGES will the people ON EITHER side molest or mix with each other, and whenever they do, one or the other race must be conquered, if not extinguished."

RAIN.—A fall of one inch of rain is equal to 101 tons in weight upon an acre.

The Petersburg Intelligencer informs us positively, "upon the highest authority," that no offer was ever made by the Petersburg Rail Road Company to purchase the Boston Company's bargain in the Portsmouth Road. Very well. We are glad to hear it, and hope, that as none has been made, none *will be* made. We for one would be sorry to see any more bonuses paid (as to Mr. Rives,) to keep down a rival road.

The Intelligencer is ill-natured on the occasion, (which it rarely is,) and attempts to rebuke us for giving currency to the report, by saying for itself, "We are not in the habit of expressing our belief about any thing without having grounds for that belief; nor do we readily catch at and circulate reports about our neighbors, either as individuals or as members of a joint stock company."

Indeed! What a matter-of-fact paper the Intelligencer must be! Some body says that if it were not for madam Rumor a single column would hold all that a newspaper spreads over pages.—But let us see how strictly the Intelligencer adheres to its principle against circulating reports.

In the adjoining columns to that in which we are thus scolded for mentioning a report which we heard between Petersburg and this place, the Intelligencer "catches up and circulates" intimations, said to be derived from letters from Washington, that "the idea of occupying the whole of Mexico, with a view to its incorporation into the body of this Republic, is entertained in high official quarters." "It is said that the President and his Cabinet are in fact, discussing the subject at this time; and that Mr. Walker is known to favor the plan of wholesale occupation and annexation."

Well, now, this looks a little like "circulating reports." "*It is said*,"—the very words we employed in stating the report which the Intelligencer is so much incensed at, and which it regarded as "a charge" made by us.

Next we find that the Intelligencer has "caught up and circulated" a report about Gen. Cushing. Next a charge against "the officials of the general government." Next a report about Mr. Wise: "*It is said!*" that Mr. Wise does so and so. Next one about Prime, Ward & Co: "*It is stated*" that their affairs will turn out badly, &c.

We could go on with "a few more of the same sort," but we will spare our readers. We only hope that when next the Intelligencer finds fault with the Observer, it will first look carefully at home.

And now to a more important matter. The Intelligencer informs us that the reason the Petersburg Company declines availing itself of the act passed by our last Legislature to authorize that company to subscribe $500,000 to the extension of the Gaston Road South, is, that the same Legislature "passed another act authorizing another Company to make a road from a point on the Portsmouth Road to Gaston, or to a point on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, or on the Roanoke River above Gaston. So that, if the Petersburg Company had raised and expended the $500,000 in extending the Raleigh and Gaston Road, this other company might and would have cut their Road off from all the profits accruing from the extension." * * * "And the Fayetteville Observer, we suppose, would have had our Rail Road Company, not only to stand quietly by and see their property destroyed, but absolutely to give $500,000 to furnish a feeder for the very Road which is to destroy the Greenville and Roanoke Road!"

A very different impression has prevailed in this State in regard to this matter, and we frankly state that we are among those whom circumstances have forced to entertain it; and that is, that it was *well known* that an application would be made to our Legislature to revive the Portsmouth Road, and *it was believed* that the application would be successful; and *that it was to prevent its success* that the Petersburg Company applied for permission to subscribe.

The language of the Intelligencer satisfies us still more that the act reviving the Portsmouth Road was properly passed. That route must have immense advantages over the Petersburg Road to enable it to "*cut off* ALL *the profits accruing from the extension.*" And if that is to be the result, our State would have but little consulted its own and the public interests by keeping it down. *We* do not believe that that will be the effect. *We* believe that the extension to South Carolina of the Metropolitan Rail Road will benefit both the Petersburg and the Portsmouth Roads, and give enough of trade and travel to sustain both handsomely. But the Petersburg people, if we may take the assurance of the Intelligencer, believe that the Portsmouth Road will take, not only the additional trade and travel, but even that which now goes to Petersburg. Quere: because it can get nowhere else? And they thereupon scout all idea of "friendship" between Petersburg and Fayetteville, and bid us, in a most churlish manner, not to open our books for subscription to the Metropolitan road "in Petersburg or in any other part of the State interested in the upper route." So be it. It is our opinion that Petersburg is thus "biting off her own nose to spite her face;" but that is her concern. We could have wished for her assistance; because we believed it was her *interest* to assist, (not us particularly, but the Metropolitan Road.) We ask nothing "in the way of benevolence," and the Intelligencer had better wait until any thing is asked in that way before it declines to grant it.

GEN. WM. GIBBS MCNEILL.—It was lately reported that the President intended to confer on this gentleman the office of Brig. General, vacant by the death of Gen. Hopping. In allusion to this report, the "Union" published an anonymous article very abusive of Gen. McNeill, with particular reference to his having commanded the troops which put down the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island in 1842. Gen. McNeill proceeded to Washington and applied to Mr. Ritchie for the name of the author. It took him four days to get an answer, and then it was as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, October 6.

SIR: As I expected, the author of "*Rhode Island*" thinks you have no right to his name, and declines giving it. But, General, if you deem his statements incorrect and wish to reply to them, I say, frankly say, that the columns of the *Union* are at your service. Respectfully,

THOMAS RITCHIE.

Gen. W. G. McNEILL.

To this Gen. McNeill replied as follows:—

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 6th.

You seem to have justly anticipated the true character of the author of "*Rhode Island*," who, "as you expected, thinks I have no right to his name, and declines giving it;" thereby leaving you, as the publisher of his libel, according to admitted usage, responsible for its consequences.

Under other circumstances my course would be a plain one. In the present I have no proper alternative, but, branding him publicly as a calumniator and a coward, to leave it to the public to decide with what justice or propriety you lend the respectability of your name, age, and position to screen him from a just responsibility.

The question, why I chose, on reflection, to assume the high responsibilities which, in the internal divisions of the State of Rhode Island in the year 1842, accidental circumstances imposed upon me—and the discharge of which again, under like circumstances, I would covet—will, at an early day, be fully explained. In the mean time, that my conduct, in regard to the late publication, may be susceptible of no misconstruction, I have to request that our correspondence, a copy of which is enclosed, may appear in the columns of the "Union," where the original libel was published.

I am, sir, &c.

W. G. McNEILL.

THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq., Editor of the Union.

But Mr. Ritchie, notwithstanding his "frank" offer of his columns, refused to publish either the correspondence or the above caustic note.

This is rather cavalier treatment from one "Democrat" to another.

VIEWS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who evidently possesses peculiar opportunities of obtaining information as to the views of the Administration, says,—

"It is not unlikely that a special messenger was dispatched to-day to recall Mr. Trist. The act is, no doubt, a wise and a prudent one, showing the Mexicans that, having held out the olive branch so long, we rely now solely on our sword to solve the intricate problem. Let Mexico know that she no longer plays for a province or so, or for a river as a boundary; but that, since she wills it so, she must fight for *national existence*, while our troops are, in the mean while, quartered in her very heart.

"Our moderation is now the panoply of our martial men, while the cause of *civilization* is inscribed on our banners. We are marching to open a comparative desert to the industrious of unborn millions; we march to fertilize the wilderness, and to bestow peace and comfort on the population, sunk to the verge of barbarism, and torn by civil factions ever since their existence as a nation. We march not to destroy, but to build up; though the stubbornness of our adversary marks the tramp of our warriors with blood, that blood be now on their head."

THE OPERATION OF THE TARIFF.—The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, thus conclusively replies to some of the statements of the Union as to the operations of the Tariff of 1846:—

"In your second number you allege that the imports will be increased fifty millions, and the revenue four millions, under the tariff of 1846. Still you say it has "taken a great burden of taxation from the shoulders of the people." Now, sir, by your own statement, it is manifest that the burdens of the people have been increased by the tariff of 1846 just fifty-four millions—that is, they pay fifty-four millions more under the tariff of 1846 than they did under the tariff of 1842—fifty millions to foreigners and four millions into the Treasury. Last year our imports amounted to about one hundred millions, which, under the tariff of 1842, yielded thirty millions gross revenue, making the burden one hundred and thirty millions. This year, you say, our imports will amount to one hundred and fifty millions, and the revenue to thirty-four millions, making the burden one hundred and eighty-four millions—just fifty-four millions more than they paid under the tariff of 1842. To compel the people to pay fifty-four millions more money is a new plan of taking "burdens from their shoulders," and it will require all your ingenuity to make them understand it. It may be sport to the British, who get the money, but it is death to us who pay it.

"But you console the American people for this loss of the home market to the amount of fifty millions of dollars a year, and the payment of that amount to foreigners, by telling them that they get their goods so much cheaper; yet, at the same time, you congratulate the manufacturers on the high prices they are receiving under the tariff of 1846. Now, how the manufacturers can sell high, and the people at the same time buy low, is utterly incomprehensible to me, and I leave you to explain this the best way you can."

Mr. Commissioner Burke, in his impudent letter to influence the Pennsylvania election, made it appear very conclusively (quite as conclusively as Polk's Kane letter made it appear to the Pennsylvanians that *he* was a high protective tariff man, that whilst the people had been relieved from a heavy amount of taxes by the reduction of duties and consequent reduction of prices, the manufacturers had also been enabled to get as high, and sometimes higher prices, for their goods than they did under the tariff of 1842. To any other people than those of Pennsylvania, Mr. Burke would probably have been ashamed to address an argument so absurd, and so flatly contradicting itself. But he doubtless thought that those who chose to be humbugged by the Kane letter could stand any thing. And his aim was, at the expense of truth and consistency, to reconcile the Pennsylvania Manufacturers as well as the farmers to the tariff of 1846. It must be plain to any body but a Pennsylvanian, that if the manufacturers are as much protected by the tariff of 1846 as by that of 1842, the taxes cannot be reduced, nor the other classes of people relieved by low prices; and that consequently the one tariff is no better than the other.

COTTON.—The efforts of the English government and people to extend the production of cotton in their distant colonies, are much spoken of in the late English papers. Their attention is chiefly directed to Australia. "The project, says the *Manchester England Guardian*, is one which bids fair not only to be highly successful as a money speculation, but may be productive of the most important advantages to Lancashire, as the great centre of the cotton manufacture. It is only a short period since Australia began to compete with foreign countries in the English wool market, and already she furnishes nearly one-fourth of all the wool imported into Great Britain. If we could only succeed in stimulating the production of cotton at the same rate, we might look forward with confidence to a period when Manchester *would feel as indifferent with regard to the probable amount of the cotton crop of the United States, as we now do, in ordinary years, to the produce of her grain harvest.*"

South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, have at last waked up to the value of their pine forests, and engaged actively in the turpentine business, and distillation of spirits. Considerable quantities have already been shipped.

Chancellor Harper, of South Carolina, the most distinguished Jurist in that State, died at his residence in Fairfield District on the 10th inst.

Valuation of the Real Estate in the Town of Wilmington.—We find by an examination of the Assessors' list, that the aggregate value of the Real Estate in the Town of Wilmington is $1,378,200. All above Market street is valued at $721,800, all below at $656,400.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

New Post Office.—A new Post Office has been established in Wake County, by the name of "Wake Forest College," and the Rev. Dr. Hooper has been appointed Postmaster.

A steamboat has been built at Wheeling which will carry a large amount of freight and draw only 12 inches.

SIR GEORGE COCKBURN.

The latest papers from London announce the death, in August, of General Sir George Cockburn. He is stated to have died at Shanganah, near Bray, in the county of Dublin, aged eighty-four. He is called General in the papers, but is better known to "the oldest inhabitants" of Washington and parts adjacent by the title of Admiral; to which title, however, was added, by favor of his Sovereign, the rank and emoluments of General of Marines.

He is stated to have died at eighty-four years of age. He was, then, about fifty-one years old when, as Admiral and second in command of the British Squadron which visited the waters of the Chesapeak Bay under the command of Admiral Cochrane, he volunteered to lead the Detachment of Sailors and Marines that accompanied the British Military force which in August, 1814, invaded and captured the city of Washington. In that capacity the gallant Admiral did the present proprietors of this paper the honor to superintend in person the sacking of the Office of the National Intelligencer, destroying the innocent types, and burning the books found in it; the building then occupied by the publishers being saved from the flames only by the representations of distressed females, whose adjoining houses would certainly have perished along with it. They had burnt the Capitol and the President's House, and the only private property which they took the trouble to destroy was that of the Editors. There are persons yet living who can remember the scene, and could describe the rather ludicrous appearance of the Admiral, in full uniform, mounted upon an old field mare, picked up on his march, with a ragged colt at her side; the bluff old Officer, haranguing the gathered crowd of non-combatants, chiefly women and children, gathered around him—pulling from his pockets a number or two of the "Federal Republican," (then published in Georgetown,) retailing its ribald jests against the Editors, and adopting its slang in which that paper habitually dealt, as well against them as against President Madison and the whole Republican party.

Well, well! It was a long time ago. The Admiral was in bad odour among us about that time, and he had doubtless been spoken of in the National Intelligencer in a manner to palliate, but hardly to justify, the pains that he took to destroy its office. We scolded him for it at the time, we remember; but, considering that he was acting in his vocation, we have, ever since the peace which quenched the feud between the two nations, entertained no malice against him or his companions in an odious duty. We had in truth, almost forgotten his name, and did not know that he was yet living until the notice of his death unexpectedly met our eyes. Peace to his ashes!—*National Intelligencer.*

Yes, peace to his ashes! But we have copied the above for the purpose of adding, that we have in our office the identical printing Press which Cockburn endeavored to destroy, and it now bears the marks of his violence. It had been laid aside as useless, when we purchased it of Weston R. Gales, esq., of Raleigh; but with a little mechanical skill we set it to work again, and for some ten years have printed the Recorder on it. How many years longer it will continue to impress the principles of constitutional liberty, despite the efforts of Admiral Cockburn, and others since that time to destroy it, time alone will disclose.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

At the meeting of the New York Historical Society, last evening, an original letter of General Washington was read, which excited much laughter, and which cannot fail to be read with interest by all. It is mainly about a pair of leather breeches!

"NEWBURGH, 5th Nov., 1782.

"*Dear Sir:* By Dr. Gregg I send you four joes—£6. 9. 3.—which appears to be the balance due you for your lands.

"I pray you to get me made, by the measure enclosed, a pair of the nicest and best leather breeches. I know not at this time who is esteemed the most celebrated maker, or I would not trouble you with so small a matter. Formerly there was a person called, I think, the Carabous, by whom very neat breeches were made. Whether they are yet to be had I know not, neither do I know the price of the leather breeches at this day; but if the money sent is not sufficient, the deficiency shall be paid on demand. I would beg to have them sent to me as soon as possible. I shall thank you for reiterating my request that they may be made roomy in the seat. They generally make them so tight in the thigh, that it is with difficulty they can be drawn on. The measure enclosed is the size I would have—not what they could be brought to by stretching. Yours, &c.,

"G. WASHINGTON."

The Secretary of War may now rest in peace. His case has a precedent so illustrious as to be entirely satisfactory. Like our Secretary, too, the great hero was specially solicitous about "the part where honor's lodged." Enough said. That which engaged the epistolary attention of George Washington, no man of these days need to be ashamed of caring for—even unto patching the same.

Corr. Washington Union.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 14th inst., by D. C. Lilly, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM N. TYSON, of Randolph, to Miss ADELINE SIBLEY, of Anson.

In the vicinity of Charlotte, by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Mr. CHARLES L. TORRENCE, of Salisbury, to Miss PHILADELPHIA FOX, daughter of the late Stephen Fox.

DIED,

In this town, on the 2d inst., WILLIAM GASTON, only child of John and Sarah Callais, aged 1 year and 3 months.

At her residence in Haywood County, Tenn., on the 13th of September, Mrs. MARY HARALSON, consort of Herndon Haralson, deceased, in the 79th year of her age. [Mrs. Haralson was a sister of the late Judge A. D. Murphy, and mother of Maj. Jonathan Haralson, of this vicinity.]

In Moore county, on the 9th inst., Miss JENNET DALRYMPLE, in the 80th year of her age.

In Moore county, on the 12th instant, at the residence of his brother, John Harper, Mr. E. A. HARPER. He died in the triumphant faith, believing in the Redeemer to come, and with great expressions of joy.—[*Communicated.*

☞ The Carolinian is requested to copy.

In Moore county, on the 14th inst., of a lingering disease, which baffled all the skill of physicians, the tender sympathies and watchful solicitude of friends, Mrs. ISABELLA MURCHISON, consort of Duncan Murchison, Esq., and daughter of the late Murdoch McQueen, Esq. Never have we witnessed a community clad in more universal mourning, and hearts filled with deeper sadness. The devoted wife, the tender and affectionate sister, the kind mistress, and sincere friend, were never more agreeably and conspicuously blended than in the character of Mrs. M.; and all the privileges and duties of these tender relations were met with a fidelity, dignity and cheerfulness, that commanded the respect and secured the affectionate regard of every class of the community.

It would be unnatural to expect to allay the overflowing grief of hearts still bleeding under this deep affliction; but "tears will not water the lovely plant, so as to cause it to grow again; sighs will not give it new breath; nor can we furnish it with life and spirits by the waste of our own." To her extensive circle of acquaintances and friends, and to her large and much respected family connection, we say, "I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning" her who is "asleep, that ye sorrow not even as others which have no hope," for she died in the Lord and is now sleeping in Jesus.

It is true that we cannot pry into the secrets of the human heart, and hence it becomes us to speak with caution and diffidence, when from external acts, we affirm the existence of internal principles and feelings; but "by their fruits ye shall know them." If uniting with the visible Church of the Redeemer and making a profession of repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ—if a consistent and orderly christian walk and conversation during a long series of years—if a uniform devotion to the Church—if a love of the brethren of the household of faith—if pure and disinterested benevolence—if a deep solicitude and active exertions for the temporal and eternal felicity of those committed to her charge—if an unwavering confidence in Jesus, expressed in her last moments—in a word, if a life devoted to God, benevolence, and humanity, and at last sacrificed for those most tenderly dear, is any evidence of holiness of life and purity of heart, then we may, without presumption, say, that the subject of this notice was ripe for heaven, and that her emancipated spirit is now basking in the eternal sunshine of immortal glory.—[*Communicated.*

In Craven County, on the 8th inst. Rev. DAVID WHITFORD, aged 84, for sixty years a member of the Baptist Church, and for nearly thirty years pastor of the Baptist Church on Little Swift Creek, in that county.

In Orange county, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. JOHN CRAIG, aged 45 years.

At Cantonment Clinch, in Florida, on the 23d ult., Dr. PEYTON R. TUNSTALL, a native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, aged 52 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 19.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bacon,	10 a 10½	Oats,	30 a
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10 a 10¾	Sugar, br'n,	7½ a 10
Corn,	50 a	Salt, Lu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	17½	Ditto, sack,	$1 75 a $2
Flour,	4¾ a 5¼	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	23 a 24
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has declined; last sales at 10½ to 10¾. No change in other Produce. Bacon 10 to 10½. Corn 50. Flour 4¾ to 5¼. Oats 30. Flaxseed 1 00 to 1 10.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10½; Hams 11½ to 12. Corn 70 to 75. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 6 00. Turpentine 3 05 to 3 10. Spirits 42. Tar 1 85. Sack Salt 1 50. Turk's Island 42 to 50. Rice 4 50 to 5 00. Sales of Mill Timber at 4 75, 5 25, 6 50, 6 75, 7 00, 7 50, and 8 00. Flooring Boards 9 00 to 10 50; Wide 5 00 to 5 50, Scantling 4 00 to 4 50.

At Cheraw, 110 bales of Cotton received during the week. Sales 10 to 10¾, very little bringing the latter figure. Bacon plenty at 9 to 10. Corn plenty at 40. Flour 4 50 to 5 00.

At Columbus, Geo. Cotton 9¼ to 9¾.

At Augusta, new Cotton 9¾ to 10; old 9¾ to 9¾.

At New Orleans Cotton 9½ to 11. Weather fine for maturing and gathering the crop.

At Charleston, Cotton 7¾ to 11, principally 9½ to 10¾. Corn 67 to 70. Flour 5 50 to 6 12.

Total receipts of Cotton 66,189, against 62,807 last year.

At New York, Cotton 9¾ to 12. (Fayetteville Cotton we understand, is worth about 10¾.) Flour 6 25 to 6 50. Corn 70 to 75.

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NANKIN TEA COMPANY.

A GOOD assortment of their TEAS, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85-4w

NEW GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM

HAS received from New York, CLOTH and CASSIMERE of the best quality, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

—ALSO, ON HAND.—

Some READY-MADE CLOTHING, (of his own manufacture,) handsomely finished, that will be sold cheap.

Oct. 18, 1847. 85-4w

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

CALL and see our very handsome selection of HATS and CAPS; and Men's, Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS and SHOES.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER,

JUST received by COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

WILLOW WARE.

CRADLES, Wagons and Baskets, for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85-4w

BABY JUMPERS.

A SMALL assortment received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

LIME.

NOW RECEIVING, 150 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

VALUABLE RIVER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all or any part of that valuable Tract of River Land on which he resides, about 2½ miles from town, containing 600 acres, with a good Grist Mill and Fishery. Persons wishing to look at the lands can do so at any time by calling on the Subscriber. Terms liberal.

GEO. HOLMES.

Cumberland Co., Oct. 18, 1847. 85-3w

BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Supply.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving at their cheap Boot and Shoe Store, Hay street, No. 2 Granite Buildings, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's, and Servants'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Their assortment is very large, embracing almost every variety of style and quality, was selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold low for CASH.

Also, Sole and Harness Leather; Calf, Goat, and Binding Skins; with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th day of December next. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, by the 1st January, 1848; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, until the 15th Dec.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

A. A. McKETHAN will continue the Carriage-making business at the old stand, having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Gardner. He hopes to be able to supply his customers and receive a liberal patronage. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction in the business.

A first rate wood worker who understands making wheels, will find steady employment on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-tf

NOTICE.

AN ADDRESS will be delivered at the Anniversary of Lafayette Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance, at the Presbyterian Church in this place on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 28, 1847, at 3 o'clock. The citizens are invited to attend.

The Members of the Division will meet at their Division Room at 2 o'clock. Members from adjoining Divisions are requested to meet with us.

F. T. WARD,
J. B. FERGUSON, } Com.
S. G. SMITH,

Oct. 19, 1847.

By this Morning's Mail.

No news from Gen. Scott this morning.

From Texas we learn that Gen. Lamar had sent an express to the Governor for help, believing, from various signs, that there is to be a general rising of the Mexicans at the different small towns on the Rio Grande in Gen. Taylor's rear. A merchant at San Fernando had to fly to save his life, leaving his goods in the hands of the Mexicans.

OHIO ELECTION.—In 21 counties heard from, the Whigs have gained 1 Senator and 3 Representatives, and the returns look every way favorable. This is important, as a new apportionment of State Representation is to be made, and on that may depend the election of U. S. Senator in 1848 in place of Allen, Loco.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—At Nashville, Tenn., the lightning struck a Powder magazine, and an explosion like an earthquake followed, destroying 100 houses, and many lives. 10 dead bodies had been found.

N. C. DEAF AND DUMB.—Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, Principal of the N. C. Deaf and Dumb Institute, proposes to visit Fayetteville during the approaching session of the Presbyterian Synod, with some of his Pupils, for the purpose of giving to the people generally an opportunity of seeing as well as hearing, what can be done for the Deaf and Dumb, in their own State Institution. He expects to be here on Thursday the 4th Nov., and to give an exhibition on that day and evening.

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia, in this place, is discontinued. No Policies will hereafter be renewed, and no new risks taken.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

10 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, superior quality, just received and for sale. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 18, 1847. 85-3w

LIME.

100 CASKS for sale.

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 18, 1847. 85-3w

WINTER GOODS,

For Farmers' and Family use.

WE have now in Store a large assortment of GOODS suitable for Farmers' and Family use, consisting in part of—

Virginia Osnaburgs, (for Shirtings;) heavy plain and striped Kerseys; extra heavy ¾ Mill'd Army Cloths; black, blue, mix'd, drab, and fancy Sattinets; plain red and fancy Plaid; Linseys; heavy Twilled and Duffle Blankets; heavy Brogans, (extra sizes;) and all other kinds of common Shoes;—Wool and other kinds of Hats, and common Caps, } For Servants.

—ALSO.—

9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 super Whitney Bed Blankets; Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings; plain and printed Baizes, (for Crumb Cloths;) Brussels, Tufted and Velvet Rugs;—for sale at the lowest market prices.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Oct. 12, 1847. 85tf

Carolinian copy till 1st Jan'y next.

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted,
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' DRESS GOODS.

New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Lains,
24 ps. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.

Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by E. J. HALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *versus* Alexander McArthur, Neill McArthur, Aldridge McByrd and wife Catharine, heirs at law of John McArthur, deceased.

Petition for sale of Negro for a division.

IT appearing to the Court, that Alexander McArthur is not an inhabitant of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six weeks, for the said Alexander to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for Cumberland county, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to him will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1847, and 72d of American Independence.

85j J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *versus* Neill McArthur, Alexander McArthur, Aldridge McByrd and wife Catharine, heirs at law of John McArthur, deceased.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Alexander McArthur is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six successive weeks, for the said Alexander to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of December 1847, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to him will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of September, Anno Domini 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

85j J. McLAURIN.

1847.
NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of GOODS in his line, which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER
WATCHES,

Gold and silver L'Epine ditto; Patent Vertical do; Vergee do; Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Morocco Chains; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold Seals; Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Plated do; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold Snaps; Shell Combs; Silver Head Ornaments; Pearl Set and Mustard Spoons; Fine do; Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Reticules; Clasps for ditto, and Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver plated Cake Baskets; Silver plated Candlesticks; Silver plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Backgammon Boards; Violin Strings; &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,
a few doors above the Market.
August 21, 1847. 78-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 Bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
15 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 boxes W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory [illegible] do.

—ALSO—

Pepper, Oil, and [illegible]; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saltpetre; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Crosscut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pail Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 78tf

200 CASKS Thomaston LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ORDERS thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

GREAT
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison of a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, per 100 lbs.	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugar, per hhd.	17½	15
Castings per 2000 lbs.	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding at Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

David C. Lilly *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thos. Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

Plea,—fully administered and no assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of the said Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Rich'd Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, Wm. Tomlinson, Jno. Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson 2d, James Tomlinson 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sidney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, (tenant by the courtesy,) and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert, Caroline, William and Mary Jane Hill: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said heirs to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, and show cause, if any, why the real estate of the said Thomas Waddill shall not be liable for said Judgment and costs.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 81-6w

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 74-tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp' Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common to medium, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, but refers to his specimens as the best evidence of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Boggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, Lenses and Achromatic Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 64tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the forwarding business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water.* They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK
Oct 12, 1846 32tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Boggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58tf

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, for over coating; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, all wool; Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; table Diaper; birdseye ditto; Towelling; bleh'd and brown Shirtings; brown and bleh'd Drills; plaid Cloak Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cashmere Vestings; Valencia ditto; gent. fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls, some very fine; children's silk and worsted Hoods; swiss, book, and jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe D'Laines; French do; Orleans Cloth; plain Thibet do; silk warp Alpacas; plaid and satin stripe do; plain and col'd dress Silks; ¾ apron do; French, English, and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Super fur and wool Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas and Parasols.

☞ The above Stock embraces every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 7, 1847. 79-3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweler, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usual [illegible], and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 28, 1847. 79-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the draught of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Rowan, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitations of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and escape the malignant influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Not a conviction has been forced on self observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a great credit that it does not require time to tell its efficacy, a trial confirms its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

Boon & Davis *vs.* Oliver K. Toton.
Sampson Boon *vs.* Oliver K. Toton.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Oliver K. Toton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear before the Justices of said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why said land shall not be condemned to be sold to satisfy the said Plaintiff's debt and interest, and all accruing costs.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 72d year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out buildings in order.

W. P. MALLETT.
Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 49tf

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000,

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums,) of about $185,000,—Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,
Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. Y.

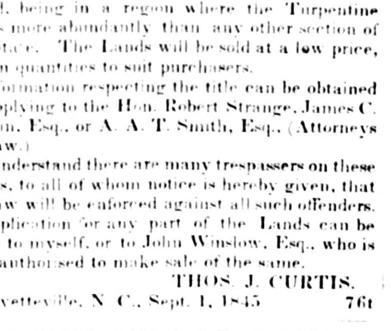
Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n,	Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq.	Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	Sam'l M. Fox, Esq.
Jas. Boorman, Esq.	Wm. Van Hook, Esq.
Geo. Barclay, Esq.	C. Edw. Habicht, Esq.

EDW'D T. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
General Accountant.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent
for the U. S., and B. N. A. Colonies.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 2, 1847. 74-3m

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1847.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t

A GREAT BARGAIN
IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.
Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

Fever and Ague Sufferers!!!
Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and eradicatingly, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, (after having become popularised by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture,) and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for its sale.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa.

Office No. 143 Arch (or Mulberry) street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-3m

☞ For sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists, Clinton, N. C.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

MORE TIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a large assortment of FASHIONABLE

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

Among which may positively be found some of the CHEAPEST and Handsomest ***Watches & Jewelry*** that has ever been offered for sale in this market. Without enumerating the various articles and their respective prices, call and see for yourselves if the above assertion is not true.

Gentlemen call and have your Watches genteelly repaired and warranted.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

ALSO,

Fine Double-barrelled GUNS; Revolving and various other kinds of PISTOLS; Military Goods; Fine Pocket Knives; Accordeons; Perfumeries; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; fine Razors and Straps; large lot of Silver Spoons, Gold Pens, &c. &c.

J. M. B.
August 21, 1847. 80-6t

FOR SALE,

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 60tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of GOODS, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdk's; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

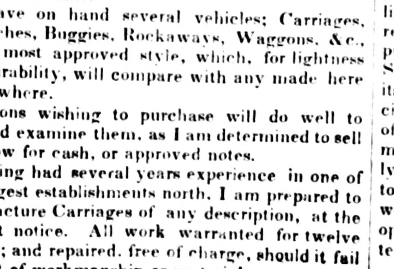
Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns,

always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Wednesday, September 29, 1847, and continue sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D. LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture Fees, $68 50. Matriculation, $5 00. Graduation, $15 00.

CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.
New Haven, Aug. 1847. 81-5w-pd

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail. 10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1847. 71tf

Dr. Kuhl's Medicines:
RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,
FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

DYSPEPSIA, general debility, decline, diseases of the skin, of the liver, of the lungs, coughs, Fever and Ague, bilious affections, etc. Price, qt. bottles, $2 50, pint do. $1 50.

DEPURATIVE POWDER,

For Fever and Ague, Bilious Affections, Inflammatory Diseases, Gravel, Worms, Head-Ache or Megrim, Fullness of the Head, Dimness of Sight, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer. Price 50 cts. per box.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE,

Price per bottle, $1 25 and $2 50.

From the Milton Chronicle.

Letter from J. R. Callum, Esq., Milton, N. C.

DR. KUHL: *Dear Sir:* Your Medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssinia Mixture especially, is highly approved of. It has never failed to cure in every case. It sells like hot cakes. I have never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you arrive at home. Yours respectfully,

J. R. CALLUM.
Milton Drug Store, Aug. 14, 1847.

AGENTS:
J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville.
DUGALD McDUGALD, Moore Co.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1847. 81-9w

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 186 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.
Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

A CARD.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the centre of the village of Lexington, N. C. The said Property will be sold low, as the subscriber wishes to leave soon for the North. A medical gentleman, who wishes an extensive practice, will find it a desirable location. The practice will average from $1200 to $1800 per annum. Possession will be given whenever desired, and terms made easy for the purchaser. Any further information relative to the above, will immediately be attended to by addressing the subscriber.

B. H. WHITNEY.
Lexington, September 5, 1847. 80-4w

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by

H. LEETE.
July 5, 1847. 75-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

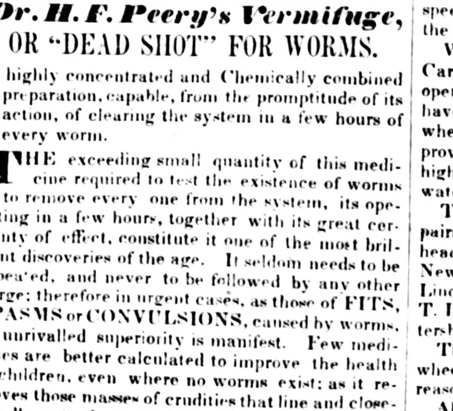
THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-4m

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

VAUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Clerk and Master for the County of Moore, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of said County, will on the 26th day of October next, at the Court House in the Town of Carthage, sell the following described Tracts of LAND, situated in Moore county, and belonging to the Estate of the late John B. Kelly, dec'd, to-wit:—

3000 acres, more or less, on either side of McLendon's Creek, within three miles of the town of Carthage, the Plantation on which the said John B. Kelly resided preceding his death. Said farm is of great value, embraces some [illegible] hundred acres of rich low grounds, a large portion of which is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of grain of all kinds, and a large portion of the up lands are well suited to the growth of cotton. The Dwelling house upon said farm is a large two story building nearly new built, out of the best materials, and well painted. The Kitchen, Smokehouse, Barn, Stables, and Negro houses, are all large, and constructed for the purposes for which they are respectively intended, and comparatively new.—Upon the farm are very valuable Grist and Saw Mills, that have cost the Estate much money, and are now being completed. The situation is healthy, pleasant, and every way desirable.

Also, 3½ lots in the Town of Carthage, upon which is erected a Store-house, and some other buildings.

Also, 300 acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Wet Creek, in the said County, adjoining the lands of Angus Morrison, [illegible] and others.

Also, 400 acres, more or less, on McL[illegible] Creek, adjoining the lands of John [illegible] and others.

Also, 200 acres, more or less, known as the McCaskill Lands.

Also, 200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of A. C. Curry, James Monk, and others, on the waters of Dunham's Creek.

☞ The sale will be made on a credit of [illegible] months. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved sureties.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Carthage, Sept. 4, 1847.
[Pr. adv. $5 25.]

25 Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as the Administrator of the late John B. Kelly, and by virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, will on the 26th day of October next, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, sell Twenty five valuable and likely NEGROES, belonging to said estate. A credit of [illegible] will be given, upon purchasers complying with the terms of the sale.

ALEX'R KELLY, Adm'r.
Carthage, Sept. 6, 1847.

P. S. It is possible that but a part of the above named property will be sold.

[Pr. adv. $2 40.]

4000 LBS. SUPERIOR BACON, Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, for Sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.
Sept. 14, 1847.

EDUCATION.
ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL,
A School for Boys.
At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.
REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., RECTOR.

THE extensive buildings of this Institution are now complete, and furnish ample accommodations for 80 pupils. The buildings have been erected specially for their purpose, and contain all the conveniences of similar buildings in the Northern and Eastern States. The position is renowned for its health and the beauty of its scenery. The grounds contain nearly 40 acres, 20 of which are a grove of Forest Trees, and afford sufficient space for appropriate recreations and amusements. The course of instruction embraces every branch, from the elements of an English education to a thorough preparation for the Sophomore or Junior classes of College, or for Mercantile life. The system of instruction in the Classics is a modification of that pursued with such eminent success by Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. The Rector is assisted by experienced Teachers, who are graduates of our best Northern Colleges, and his object will be to establish in Maryland a School of the highest grade for instruction and discipline. All the accomplishments consistent with a classical institution can be acquired. Vocal and Instrumental Music receive special attention, and are taught upon very reasonable terms. Physical education is systematized by regular periods of exercise, and the character of the exercise is adapted to a perfect development of the body.

Parents desiring a thorough education for their sons, are invited to visit the Hall and examine its departments. The Rector will be pleased to have visiters pass a day in the School, and notice its management in every detail. Parents from the South passing through Baltimore and wishing to place their sons at School, are invited to visit St. Timothy's Hall, which it is thought will furnish all the advantages of instruction and climate which can be obtained in any of the Northern States.

Terms—$100 per Session of 5 months—vacation in April and October. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, many of whom have sons at the School:

Rev. Dr. Drane,	Wilmington, N. C.
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,	
Mr. Wm. A. Wright,	
Mr. Levin Lane,	
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,	
Dr. John H. Hill,	
Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen,	

Mr. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. Thos. J. Pugh, Bertie county, N. C.

Prospectuses will be forwarded as desired, by addressing A. H. Van Bokkelen, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29, 1847. 74-3m

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.